FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 098 *21 May 1981*

BULGARIA

Soviet State Committee Chairman Arrives in Sofia C 1
Zhivkov Speaks at Dinner for Congo President C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 18 May]
Atanasov-Led Delegation Leaves for Finland C 3
Mezhdurechki Meets SFRY City Officials in Belgrade C 3
Peace Conference Opens in Sofia, Zhivkov Speaks C 3
Zhivkov Sends Telegram to Paris Conference C 3
34th BNAU Congress Holds Final Session 20 May C 4
Final Resolution Approved C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ceausescu Visits Enterprises, Continues Talks D 1
Plant, Farm Visited D 1
Meeting With Husak [AGERPRES] D 1
Officials Conduct Talks [AGERPRES] D 2
Daily Attacks PZPR's 'Horizontal Structures' Drive D 3
[Bobok in Bratislava PRAVDA 19 May]
Fojtik, Svestka Receive Moscow PRAVDA Editor D 5
Greetings Sent S. African Sanctions Conference D 5
Leaders Speak at Local Preelection Meetings D 6
Indra Attacks Western Notions D 6
Fojtik's Speech in Kolin D 8
[RUDE PRAVO 19 May]
More on Hoffmann Address to Trade Union Plenum D 10
[PRACE 19 May]
RUDE PRAVO on Importance of Fight for Men's Minds [19 May] D 12
Minister Briefs Prague Aktiv on Energy Situation D 13
Husak Cables Congratulations to SFRY's Kraigher D 13

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

'Counterrevolutionary Forces' in Poland Viewed E 1
Solidarity Blamed for All Poland's Ills E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 May]
General Mielke Addresses State Security Meeting E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16-17 May]
HORIZONT Carries Article by Herbert Scheibe E 5
Country Needs Inventions, Patents, To Keep Abreast E 7
Official Has Talks With Archbishop of Canterbury E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 May]

HUNGARY

Puja Receives Polish Foreign Ministry Official F 1
NEPSZABADSAG on SFRY-Albania Dispute Over Kosovo [19 May] F 1
Budapest Reports Havasi Comment at TU Meeting F 1
Briefs: Soviet Construction Minister's Arrival F 1

POLAND

PZPR Politburo Discusses Congress, Law and Order G 1
Olszowski, Ney Attend Party Precongress Discussions G 2
Olszowski on Economic Issues G 3
Olszowski on Accountability G 3
Przemysl PZPR Leader Challenged G 4
Olszowski Addresses Party Meeting in Torun G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18 May]
Rakowski Addresses Party Meeting in Nowa Huta G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18 May]
'Renewal Will Take Decade' G 5
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 18 May]
Waszczuk Comments on 'Horizontal Agreements' G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18 May]
Further on Kania Speech to Zabrze Miners G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18 May]
Congress Guidelines on State, Socialist Democracy G 9
Government, Solidarity Mass Media Talks Continue G 10
Rakowski, Sieradz Voivodship Trade Unions Meet G 10
Walesa Cites Government as 'Growing Weaker' G 10
[Copenhagen AKTUELT 16 May]
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Events in Kuznica Bialostocka G 12
Rural TU Official Outlines Union Role, Objectives G 13
[DZIENNIK ZACHODNY 12 May]
Firemen Plan National 22 May Protest Action G 14
Szczecin Firemen To Suspend Protest Action G 15
Need To Increase Food Prices Seen as Solution G 15
TRYBUNA LUDU: Reform Needed G 15
Food Speculation Condemned G 15
Ministry Discusses New Meat-Rationing Measures G 16
Committees Meet, Discuss Reforms, Economy G 17
Jaruzelski Holds Reform Meeting G 17
Importance of Coal G 17
Consumer Industry Faces Need To Economize on Coal G 17
Warsaw Reports Indictment of Two Officials G 18
Sejm Official Interviewed on Censorship Draft G 18
Reforms in Repressive Nature of Criminal Code G 19
Leningrad CPSU Obkom Delegation Ends Visit G 20
PAP Reports Results of Economic Talks With Cuba G 20
Briefs: Vice Minister's Dismissal; Book on Walesa G 20

ROMANIA

Pemex Director's Visit Continues; Official Meetings H 1
Received by Trofin H 1
Meeting With Burtica H 1
Received by Verdet H 1
Cosmonaut Prunariu's Statement, Activities Reported H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Vrhovec Leaves for Japan, DPRK, PRC Visits I 1
Stopover in Moscow I 1
Ghanaian President Limann Continues Visit I 2
Visits Agricultural Areas I 2
Meets With Djuranovic I 2
Kraigher Message to UN Meeting on South Africa I 2
Sarajevo TV Attacks 'Stalinist' System in Albania I 3
[BORBA 18 May]

BORBA Scores Austrian Correspondent on Kosovo I 3
[Teslic, 10 May]
Skopje Trial Ends; Defendants Receive Jail Terms I 4
Proceedings End I 4
Sentences Pronounced I 5
More on Trial I 6
Zagreb Court Sentences Student to Prison I 7
LCY Presidency Views Kosovo Citizens' Complaints I 7
Kraigher, Hodza Meet With Judicial Officials I 8
LC Group Condemns Publication of 'Hostile' Book I 9
Editor Disciplined I 10
Kosovo LC Presidium Session Discusses Tasks I 10
Kosovo Socialist Youth Presidium Reviews Tasks I 11
[BORBA 9 May]
Kosovo Political Investigations Continue I 12
LC Members Expelled I 12
More on 'Differentiation' I 12
Miners Called 'Opportunistic' I 13
Kosovo Broadcasters To Combat Hostile Propaganda I 14
Army Paper Reviews Kosovo Territorial Defense I 14
[NARODNA ARMIJA 23 Apr]
Croat LC Session Discusses Leadership, Kosovo I 16
Serbian Assembly Discusses Economy, Agriculture I 19

SOVIET STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU201851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, has arrived in Sofia to attend the celebrations devoted to 24 May.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR CONGO PRESIDENT

AU201657 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 81 pp 1-2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at official dinner given in honor of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party, president and prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, on 17 May in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrade President, esteemed Comrade Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso, dear friends from the People's Republic of the Congo, comrades,

It is with particular pleasure that I welcome you as our dear and long-awaited guests, and that I express the respect and sincere feelings of friendship which we, the Bulgarian communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have for you, Comrade President, for the Congolese Labor Party and for your people.

Your visit is a bright, new manifestation of the traditional and constantly strengthening friendship existing between our two parties, countries and peoples, based on common goals in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace, national democracy, independence and social progress.

Dear comrades, you are coming here as the envoys of a people and a party who were among the first in Africa to adopt the goal of building a new society on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism. Overcoming difficulties and obstacles, under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party headed by you, Mr President, the people of the Congo are consistently following the legacy of Marien Ngouabi--the loyal son of the Congolese people, the outstanding political and state leader of the People's Republic of the Congo—in strengthening national independence and safeguarding positive socioeconomic changes and progress in their motherland.

We note with satisfaction that the People's Republic of the Congo contributes to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, to the struggle for peace, disarmament and development of international cooperation; and to strengthening the friendship and unity of action between independent Africa and the socialist community countries.

Dear Comrade Sassou-Nguesso,

Your visit takes place in a year that is remarkable for our country. Our people are devoting their constructive efforts and their work to implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress for the further construction of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Your visit coincides with the celebration of the 1,300th anniversaty of the Bulgarian state--one of the most ancient states in Europe.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express our party and state leadership's gratitude for the establishment of a national committee devoted to the celebration of Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary in the People's Republic of the Congo. This committee is chaired by your very esteemed wife, Comrade Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso.

I would like to assure you, dear comrades, that we highly appreciate the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the BCP and the Congolese Labor Party, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo. We will continue to devote all our efforts to further consolidating and expanding these relations in the political, economic and cultural sectors, because we are deeply convinced that this is in accordance with the interests of our two countries and peoples.

Dear friends,

We live in an era of serious trials. The United States and the other imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary forces are undermining the process of detente. They are intensifying the arms race. They are aggravating international tension. They are threatening world peace. Under the false pretext of an alleged "Soviet danger" the imperialists are trying to establish military alliances, and they are intensifying their military presence wherever possible. They are arbitrarily declaring various areas of the globe as their "zones of vital importance." They are trying to deceive public opinion by implying that the people's struggle for national and social liberation is identical with "international terrorism." This is the situation in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf and in Africa, as well as in a number of other areas of the world.

The imperialist forces are thus hiding their aspirations to dictate their will to the peoples and to rob them, unhindered, of their wealth.

This adventurous policy, which threatens the very existence of mankind, is opposed by the countries belonging to the socialist community and by all peace-loving forces with firm will and resolve, with their indefatigable activity aimed at preserving and developing the process of detente, and spreading this process throughout the world, aimed at stopping the arms race and at reaching genuine disarmament, as well as at consolidating peace and security throughout the world. The new, peaceful proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are a bright confirmation of all this. The proposals submitted by our 12th BCP Congress on the consolidation of peace, on security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world are also devoted to the same noble goals.

Imperialism is intensifying its attempts to stop the victorious progress of the African peoples' struggle for national liberation, real independence and social progress. We are now witnessing an actual military-political alliance between the United States and other imperialist states, on the one hand, and the merciless apartheid regime of the South African Republic on the other. However, we are deeply convinced that this policy is doomed to failure by history, and that the suffering and struggling peoples of South Africa and Namibia will win their freedom and independence and will create their own sovereign and democratic states.

We wholeheartedly support the aspirations and resolve of the African peoples to live in peace and understanding, to determine their own path of socioeconomic development, to use their natural wealth for their own purposes, to transform their continent into an area free of foreign military bases and nuclear arms, to liquidate the domination of the imperialist monopolies and to ban once and for all the consequences of the merciless colonial past--such as starvation, poverty, disease and cultural backwardness. This is the guarantee that Africa's future will be that of a truly independent, free and prospering continent.

Dear Comrade Sassou-Nguesso,

I am convinced that your visit and the talks we are conducting will be a new step along the path of a further consolidation and an ascending development of cooperation between our two parties and countries, to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Congolese peoples, and in the interest of the sacred right of all peoples to live in understanding and cooperation, in friendship and peace.

I propose a toast to the prosperity of the People's Republic of the Congo! To the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples! To the health of our high-ranking guest and dear friend--Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his wife! To peace throughout the world! To the health of all here present! Cheers!

ATANASOV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINLAND

AU210706 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, left for Helsinki today to attend the 19th Finnish Communist Party Congress.

MEZHDURECHKI MEETS SFRY CITY OFFICIALS IN BELGRADE

AU202005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, has met in Belgrade with Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the city assembly, and in Zagreb with Ivo Latin, president of the Zagreb City Assembly. A number of initiatives on developing cooperation among the three cities were discussed. In this connection, the forthcoming "Days of Sofia in Belgrade," expected to take place in autumn 1981, were also discussed.

PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA, ZHIVKOV SPEAKS

AU210925 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--An international meeting-dialogue on the theme "For Detente, Peace and Social Progress" has just opened in Sofia.

112 delegations of peasants' and kindred democratic parties and organizations, centre parties, left-wing radical, liberal and other democratic parties, organizations and movements in Europe, Asia, Africa and America are participating in it.

"We assess your presence here as an expression of your readiness and will under the present international conditions to make of our current meeting a high rostrum from which the voice of the millions-strong peasant masses, of all progressive forces, of the democratic parties and organizations, whom you are representing here and who cherish the cause of peace and cooperation, will ring out loud to reach every corner of the globe, each honest heart craving for a healthy international climate, for detente", underlined Mr Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary, in his opening speech.

He expressed his firm confidence that the meeting will play an important role for rallying the ranks of the international agrarian movement in the struggle for detente, peace and social progress.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, delivered a long speech.

ZHIVKOV SENDS TELEGRAM TO PARIS CONFERENCE

AU201848 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to the international conference on support for sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, which opened in Paris today. The telegram says that Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian public resolutely condemn the racist, colonial and aggressive policy of the South African regime. Our country is firmly supporting the legitimate struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for self-determination and independence, as well as against the actions of those imperialistic forces that, contrary to the UN resolutions, are continuing to encourage the racist regime and want to frustrate Namibia's acquiring true independence.

We firmly believe, the chairman of the State Council notes in his telegram, that the Namibian people, under SWAPO leadership, will achieve their right of self-determination and independence, and [word indistinct] a full support for this just struggle is particularly important now. That is why we are confident that decisive measures must be undertaken for a complete international isolation of the South African regime, and that sanctions in conformity with the UN statute should be imposed on it.

In conclusion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished successful work to the conference and expressed confidence that it will play a major role in the efforts to completely liquidate colonialism and apartheid, and to mobilize world public opinion for support to the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in the southern part of Africa.

34TH BNAU CONGRESS HOLDS FINAL SESSION 20 MAY

AU201850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 81

[Summary] The 34th congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] was closed in Sofia today. Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the afternoon session. "At the afternoon closing session of the congress, it was reported that at a session of the newly elected union's board, Petur Tanchev was reelected BNAU secretary. Nikolay Georgiev, Yanko Markov, Angel Dimitrov, Aleski Ivanov and Dimitur Karamukov were elected secretaries of the BNAU permanent board. Ten persons were elected members of the BNAU permanent board, and Angel Ivanov was reelected chairman of the Control-Auditing Commission." Petur Tanchev delivered a closing speech, stressing the unity between communists and united agrarians and praising Todor Zhivkov for being responsible for this unity.

Final Resolution Approved

AU202010 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (BTA)--The 34th BNAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] Congress approved unanimously today a resolution on the report of the BNAU Administrative Council and the forthcoming tasks of the Bulgarian agrarian union. "The congress assesses highly the fruitful work of the Administrative Council and its Standing Commission and fully approves their political line and practical work after the 33rd BNAU Congress", is underlined in the document.

It is pointed out in it that the Bulgarian agrarian union has held its 34th congress united and rallied as never before, that it offered a worthy balance of the work done by united agrarians, of their great contribution to the large-scale qualitative and quantitative changes in the material and spiritual development of Bulgaria in the last decade and in the seventh 5-year period. "The 34th BNAU Congress expresses full and unreserved support to the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress which make concrete and enrich the program for construction of mature socialism in Bulgaria," is stressed in the resolution. It is also underlined in it that in the current decade the Bulgarian agrarian union party will advance shoulder in shoulder with the BCP because everything unites and rallies the communists and the united agrarians and nothing can divide them.

It is pointed out in the document that the congress highly assesses and unreservedly supports Bulgaria's foreign political line, in whose core lies the great friendship and the process of getting closer in all spheres of life with the Soviet Union, a course of fraternal cooperation with the socialist community countries, of cohesion with the fighters for peace and national independence, a course of detente and disarmament, for peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world. The Bulgarian agrarian union will continue to actively participate in the forming and pursuance of this peaceful and constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria. "The 34th BNAU Congress declares solemnly that the Bulgarian agrarian union will always remain loyal to its historical peace traditions and in our epoch of responsibility will continue contributing to peace to remain an eternal property of the peoples", is underlined in the resolution.

CEAUSESCU VISITS ENTERPRISES, CONTINUES TALKS

Plant, Farm Visited

LD202020 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Prague, 20 May (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and President Nicolae Ceausescu headed their countries' delegations which continued talks at Prague Castle on Wednesday.

Earlier in the day, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak visited the ZPA industry automation plant in Prague, Czechoslovakia's biggest manufacturer of input and output units for computers and digital systems for machine tool control. The plant's products exported to Romania serve in power plants, chemical works and other factories.

Also on Wednesday, the two officials and other party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and Romania went to the "Mir" cooperative farm at Jesenice near Prague. They inspected the new large-capacity cow-house for 1,540 heads of cattle and an exposition of modern farm machinery. The managers of the farm, ranking among the most successful in the Central Bohemian Region, spoke about its economic results.

Meeting With Husak

AU202000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Prague, 20 May (AGERPRES)--The official talks between the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the party and state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, continued in Prague on May 20. In attendance were the members of the Romanian and Czechoslovak delegations. In the same atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak resumed their dialogue on questions relating to the development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation. The two party and state leaders continued their exchange of opinions on some essential questions of the world political life, of the international communist and working-class movement.

During the talks it was considered that the situation in the world was complex and contradictory and was further worsened by the emergence of fresh conflicts and states of tension which pose serious dangers to international peace and security. It was stressed that under those circumstances it was necessary to strengthen the collaboration and unity of all progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples in the struggle for lending world events a new course, for preventing the deterioration of the international situation and promoting a policy of detente, collaboration and peace, for solving interstate differences by political means, for generalizing in international life the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force.

Special attention was given to European security and the need was highlighted for action towards the conclusion with constructive results of the Madrid conference so that it give impact to the efforts aimed at the unitary implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents, to the development of collaboration among the countries of the continent, lead to the conclusion of an understanding on the convening and holding of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, for ensuring the process begun by the Helsinki conference.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the key question of concern to the peoples today is the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. In that context, the importance was highlighted of the proposals contained in the report read by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress with regard to the strengthening of confidence, to disarmament, to initiation of negotiations on the settlement of litigious issues.

The importance was also highlighted of the liquidation of underdevelopment and of building a new international economic order as an integrant part of the anti-imperialist struggle. [Words indistinct] have for world economic and political stability, for the strengthening of the independence of the newly independent states, for a policy of detente and collaboration. In that contest, it was considered that it was necessary to militate for the adoption of some measures, covenanted on an international plane, meant to ensure the grounding of interstate economic relations on equity and equality, so that the nations become masters of their national riches, self-reliantly decide their own fate, fully benefit from the fruits of the international collaboration, of the contemporary, scientific and technical revolution.

During the talks, the determination was expressed to strengthen and develop the collaboration with the socialist countries, with the developing countries and, on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, with all the states of the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak expressed the determination of the two parties and countries to contribute to the strengthening of the unity and collaboration of the socialist countries, of the communist and workers' parties, of all the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for detente, social progress and peace.

Highlighting that on the majority of the questions approached the stands of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia were identical or very close, the two party and state leaders reasserted the resolve of their countries and peoples to ever closer collaborate on an international plane and strengthen collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the advanced, anti-imperialist forces everywhere for the assertion of the policy of peace and detente, for the constructive settlement of the major questions confronting our epoch.

Officials Conduct Talks

AU201951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Prague, 20 May (AGERPRES)--On May 20, Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and Ion Patan, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control.

On the occasion, modalities were analyzed of carrying into effect the orientations regarding the further development of the relations of economic, technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation and in other fields of mutual interest established during the talks between the party and state leaders of Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The same day, Gheorghe Oprea met with the ministers of iron and steel industry and of heavy machine building, the industry of heavy maching building, and the minister of electrotechnological industry; and Ion Patan met with Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy prime minister, and with the Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade. Questions were discussed relating to the deepening and expansion of bilateral economic cooperation.

In his turn, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met with Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, with whom he approached aspects regarding the enhancement of the two countries' contribution to the settlement of some international questions.

DAILY ATTACKS PZPR'S 'HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES' DRIVE

AU201231 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 May 81 p 6

[Article by Jozef Bobok, dean at the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political College in Bratislava: "Attacks on the Party; 'Horizontal Structures' and Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] The problem of democratic centralism is coming to the fore, in connection with the meeting of a factional group in Torun and the formation of so-called horizontal information and horizontal structures within the PZPR. "Horizontal structures" violate democratic centralism, a Leninist principle of party structure and activity. We requested Professor Jozef Bobok, doctor of sciences and dean at the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political College in Bratislava, to express his views on the problem. Comrade Professor J. Bobok is a well-known historian, a specialist in the history of the international workers and communist movement. He is the author of some interesting monographs and many articles and treatises on current problems of the world communist movement. To name at least some of his monographs, we refer to his publications "Political Development in Great Britain After World War II" (1967); "Great Britain and Western Europe in the Years 1945-1949" (1973); "Main Problems of the International Workers and Communist Movement" (1974); and "Proletarian Internationalism and the Communist Movement's Unity" (1978). Replying to our question, Comrade Professor Bobok stated:

Everything testifies to the fact that in the past weeks developments in the Polish People's Republic have reached a new plane. The antisocialist and revisionist forces are trying, in their endeavor to destroy the socialist social system, to erode the Leninist structure of the PZPR, the main guarantee of a free, independent and socialist development of the Polish People's Republic. Talk is going on, in connection with the meeting in Torun and some other phenomena, about a "grassroots movement" and "horizontal structures" and miscellaneous so-called consultative committees and disposition [dispozion] centers are being set up. That is a phenomenon, and I emphasize this, which runs counter to the Leninist principles of party structure, to democratic centralism. It is an alien and harmful element in party structure and its existence cannot be justified by any talk about democratizing intraparty life, greater participation of lower elements in shaping the party's policy or need for socialist renewal. The implementation of the horizontal structure would inevitably result--and there is a great deal of evidence proving it in the history of the workers revolutionary movement and also by our not-so-distant past--in breaking up the party's structure and its intraparty life and in disrupting its unity and action ability. It is astonishing and deplorable that at the 10th PZPR Central Committee session there were speakers in the discussion who eulogized this movement, referring to it as a manifestation of positive efforts, as something that will allegedly help solve the complicated situation in the party. It can be declared with assurance that a solution, linked with consistent application of Leninist norms, lies in the struggle against those negative phenomena.

At the 10th PZPR Central Committee session some comrades were quoting A. Bebel's famous words that a genuine revolutionary must be on guard when his enemy is praising him. The response of noncommunist and anticommunist centers in the West to the emergence of "horizontal structures" is positive. The Indian EXPRESS magazine, for instance, wrote promptly in connection with the Torun meeting that "rank-and-file members of the Polish Communist Party rejected Lenin's doctrine of democratic centralism." The New York TIMES noted that the new horizontal structure, in which party organizations will not wait for instructions from above, is "unique and dangerous (self-evidently for the party as a vanguard--J.B.'s note) but also healthy."

The Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE views the horizontal structure as a expression of the plan to arrange the party "on a more democratic basis."

One cannot but disagree with those who declare that the so-called horizontal structures are not dangerous and that what is involved is not factional activity but part of the revival process in the party.

It is one sided and unscientific when the emergence of this harmful phenomenon is viewed merely as a response to the "intellectual ineptitude and lack of political initiative of vertical structures, as an expression of distrust of them," as is done by Professor A. Dobieszewski in his interview for the weekly KULTURA. Professor A. Dobieszewski sees the only weakness of the horizontal movement in its lack of leaders and adds: "The truth is that it wants to organize certain matters and form new leading bodies." I suppose that there is no need to add that the plan to form "leading bodies" on a horizontal level next to the existing party bodies is a factional activity, an endeavor to form pressure groups. That has nothing in common with a democratization of intraparty life and cannot be of any help in the struggle for a socialist renewal in Poland.

It is necessary to exert efforts unambiguously, in keeping with the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report delivered at the 10th Central Committee Plenum, to prevent this activity from leading to undermining and substituting the party's Leninist structure, to undermining its cohesion. That would cause damage to party unity and would lead to the party's split and factionalism. Casting doubt on the right of the Central Committee and other party bodies to pass decisions on individual problems and declaring the views and positions of groups as infallible--that is a subjectivist approach that is harmful and has nothing in common with party decisionmaking. Such activity is at variance with the statutes of all Marxist-Leninist parties. No political party--whether bourgeois or reformist--will tolerate such activity; all the less so a Marxist-Leninist party.

The principle of democratic centralism represents the mainstay of the Marxist-Leninist parties' entire structure and their activity. Both components of this principle form a dialectic unity, which must be kept constantly in mind in practice. Centralism is not an alternative to democracy; neither is democracy an alternative to centralism. Unity without democracy will remain empty and shallow; unity without centralism will be dead and impotent.

Democratic centralism is the leading principle of the system of party information, structure and intraparty life. it is a principle that all Marxist-Leninist parties have in common. It is the source of their viability and action ability. Even though it was worked out theoretically by the most distinguished representatives of the revolutionary movement, the principle itself proceeds from and relies on the workers movement's historical experiences. It also ensues from the needs of the current political struggle. Any violation of the principle of democratic centralism has always had negative consequences for revolutionary parties and caused damage to the revolutionary movement. That is why all enemies--no matter from which camp they came--have always attacked democratic centralism. That is also the case at present. We in Czechoslovakia have had our experiences in this respect also. The efforts of revisionist and antisocialist forces to disintegrate the party and socialist society in the critical period were linked with attacks on democratic centralism and the assertion of so-called democratization.

There is no doubt, when we look more closely into the whole question, that the system of party information and party structure is closely connected, specifically and logically, with management and all functions exercised by the party. The system cannot have, therefore, an unrestrained nature, but must have a purposeful one; it must orient itself to main issues and express that which stirs and interests party members and working people.

The need to intensify the system of party information is coming to the fore under present conditions also. It must not be the result of parochial and more or less unrestrained plans--no matter how well-intentioned they may be subjectively (historical experience teaches that they mostly conceal attempts to break up the party)--but must be the logical product of a carefully considered plan that is binding for the party as a whole and which is drafted in an expedient and principled manner, taking into account the party's historical task and specific conditions.

Attacks on democratic centralism and the assertion of "horizontal structures" are an attack on the most important principle of party structure, an attack on the party itself and on the socialist system, of which the party is a guarantee.

The following idea of V.I. Lenin comes to mind in this context: "To be able to conduct an orchestra...the leadership must know exactly who is playing what violin and where; who had learned or is learning to play which instrument and where; who is playing out of tune; where and why (when it makes one sick to listen to the music); how the seating in the orchestra must be rearranged to eliminate the dissonance; and so forth." (V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works," Volume 6, Prague 1953, page 248).

FOJTIK, SVESTKA RECEIVE MOSCOW PRAVDA EDITOR

LD201316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Viktor Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief editor of PRAVDA and [word indistinct] of the USSR Union of Journalists, on the occasion of his visit to Czechoslovakia. The friendly meeting was mainly devoted to questions of further mutual cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet journalists after the congresses of the two fraternal parties.

The meeting was also attended by Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; Otto Cmolik, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists.

GREETINGS SENT S. AFRICAN SANCTIONS CONFERENCE

LD201126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of greetings to the delegates at the Paris international conference on sanctions against South Africa. The telegram says the situation in the south of Africa is currently one of the most serious crisis centers, endangering international peace and security in the world. The racist regime of the South African Republic, with its policy of apartheid, violates basic human rights, steps up oppression of the local population, and carries out aggressive actions against neighboring states. Through its stubbornness and arrogance, (?the regime) makes possible a just solution to the question of the independence of Namibia and the realization of its people's right to self-determination. The forces of peace and progress are very concerned at the growth of militarism and the raising of the military potential of the South African Republic which, with the open support of the imperialist circles headed by the United States, is endangering the security and [word indistinct] of neighboring states, and creates a great and real danger of conflicts not only in the south of Africa but also in other parts of the world.

The telegram emphasizes that our socialist social system resolutely rejects apartheid, just as any other form of racial or social oppression. The Czechoslovak people expresses its full support for the just struggle of the national liberation forces of South Africa and Namibia against racial oppression, and for the ending of injustice, and the creation of prerequisites for solving the political, economic and social development of the peoples of these countries.

In keeping with this, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue to support all effective measures aimed at liquidating the racist policy of the South African regime, and at eliminating colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in the south of Africa.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak expressed his hope that this conference, through the adoption of sanctions against the South African racists, will effectively contribute to the fulfillment of the right of all nations to self-determination and thus also to the strengthening of world peace.

LEADERS SPEAK AT LOCAL PREELECTION MEETINGS

Indra Attacks Western Notions

LD202112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpt of speech by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at 20 May election meeting in Ostrava--recorded]

[Text] It emerges from the program of social and economic development approved by the 16th congress that we are faced by months and years of hard and responsible work. Nevertheless, there is no reason to succumb to pessimism. Let us not lend our ears to panic mongers who spread defeatist moods only because, when faced with difficulties and obstacles, their hearts do somersaults, as the saying has it. The enormous contrast with the situation in capitalist countries lies in the fact that our economy is not threatened with stagnation, or even bankruptcy. Our people need not fear unemployment; they do not have to fear that their social certainties will be endangered. Our program is a program of a steady development of the national economy. Its fulfillment ensures for us clear prospects in all fields, including living standards.

We possess all conditions for the attainment of the targets set. We have created a springboard with the results achieved in previous periods. We possess an extensive and advanced industry; large-scale agricultural production is one of the pillars of socialism. But the greatest wealth resides in our people, in their abilities and awareness. It is up to us--all the directing bodies, party, trade union and youth organizations--to mobilize all these preconditions and to exploit them wisely. If we approach this with necessary responsibility, we will no doubt achieve good results. The Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of their communist party, have overcome more than one seemingly insurmountable obstacle and will indubitably honorably pass their test in the fulfillment of the current and future tasks.

Comrades, during all the years of the construction of socialism our country was the target of anticommunist propaganda and of very specific hostile acts. We can constantly hear, as on a scratchy record, the very same thing: something about totalitarian dictatorship, about the lack of democracy, that our elections are allegedly not real elections, about the suppression of human rights in Czechoslovakia, and so on, and so forth. At certain times--but always before elections--the sound of the choir acquires greater intensity; its sound engineers step up on the decibels. If we did not know the class origin of this hate and what kind of money feeds this propaganda barrage, we would almost believe that these gentlemen's highest interest is for our society to progress and for socialism to become as strong as possible in our country, since they--so they assert--are allegedly not against socialism. And we can add that they are not against socialism only if that socialism is somewhat less socialist, only if the working class and its communist party are deprived of the leadership of the society, only if the door is slightly opened for the capitalists to influence our economy, only if our alliance with the USSR is just slightly weakened.

But those who know at least the alphabet of revolutionary teaching, those who do not overlook historical experiences, know that it is sufficient to offer these advisers only a crumb of support, and they will then themselves gladly organize a first-class funeral for socialism.

The assertion that the existence of a political opposition is a condition of democracy, that the voter in bourgeois states has the possibility to choose and that he thus participates in the shaping of the political system is--to put it simply--an ideological fraud. As if anything is changed in the life of workers and the unemployed and, altogether, of the socially weak strata in America, when a Democrat replaces a Republican, or vice versa, in the White House. For the voter it is often only just a move from bad to worse. The basic problems of society remain unresolved, the president no longer feels bound by his election promises. After all, the new American administration, for instance, restricts social expenditure even more callously than the previous one. But Reagan, on the other hand, even more than Carter, is extremely generous toward the military-industrial complex to which he is primarily grateful for his election. Whose interests are likely to be upheld by the present American Government, which is virtually composed only of millionaires? The recent victory of Mitterrand in the presidential elections is undoubtedly the expression of the yearnings of the French people for a change. It will be interesting to follow how this president, who was a candidate of the Socialist Party, will keep to his word--if the bloc of rightist parties only gives him the opportunity to do so.

It surely is not accidental that a number of bourgeois countries, especially the United States, record such an enormous rate of abstention during elections. Voters quite simply have their bitter experiences; they know that policy is not shaped in the elections but in a narrow privileged circle of representatives of the big bourgeoisie. And the American presidents obviously do not care at all about the thoughts of the 50 or 60 million voters who did not go to the polling booths.

The working class and toiling people in Czechoslovakia already decided the struggle for political power in their favor 33 years ago. They will never share this power with anybody; they will never give up their revolutionary achievements. On the deputies benches of our representative bodies, which represent people's power, there is no reason to find a place for an organized political opposition, which in any case would have no social base in our country. Any kind of opposition in our conditions could only be anti-socialist; it could only be represented by the physical descendants or the posthumous children of the big bourgeoisie. Irrespective of the demagogic slogans it would proclaim, it would logically work against the most vital interests of the Czechoslovak people. Such calculations have not the slightest hope of success in our country. The democratic nature of our elections is not restricted to the selection of one person from several lists but has a much deeper meaning. It lies in the authority and responsibility of national committees at all levels and of legislative bodies. These bodies prove through all their activities the truth of the words of our Constitution that all power in Czechoslovakia belongs to the working people.

After all, the preparation and organization of the elections in our country is a matter for working people. Hundreds of thousands, millions, of people take part in them as agitators; and members of various electoral commissions also take part, including personal attendance at election meetings. In our country, we elect deputies from among working people, representatives of various professions, communists, members of the other political parties and nonparty people, our neighbors and fellow workers. Our electoral campaign is not a struggle for a position of power but it is still a political struggle. It is a struggle for the trust of the people, a struggle for understanding and active support for the internal and external policy of the Communist Party and the National Front.

It is a struggle which united us in fruitful efforts for the elaboration of election programs which, in accordance with the interests of the whole of society, facilitate the meeting of many local needs.

But the election meetings, the selection of candidates and the elections do not mark the end of the participation of working people in management. Representative bodies and the deputies are constantly under the control of the public. They purposefully develop contacts with voters. They cannot disregard their criticisms and suggestions. They must strive to involve the greatest number of citizens in active participation in solving individual problems. The elections programs, once approved by the new national committees, will become a kind of basic law of their activity, and their fulfillment will depend on the ability of deputies and on the good will and selflessness of all citizens.

Democracy is an integral part of socialism. It is a fundamental condition; it is the guarantee of its solidity and successful development. The shape of socialist democracy, its content and forms, are not, however, set once and for all. They constantly develop and improve. We do not claim that this evolutionary process has ended. We do not succumb to illusions that we have reached the summit of perfection, that there is nothing to be improved in our political system. After all at the 16th congress many serious thoughts were expressed on this subject. The deepening of the democratic aspect of our society, the enhancement of the participation of working people in shaping and implementing our policy, the defense of the interests of society and individual citizens, the development of correct relations between rights and duties, and the observance of socialist legality--all must be included by representative bodies among their primary tasks.

[Prague CTK in English at 1739 GMT on 20 May 1981 carries a variant version of Indra's speech which adds "'For instance, if the Frenchmen have in their car instead of upholstery dozens of kilograms of anti-socialist subversive materials, a mimeograph, stencils and money in envelopes addressed to several Czechoslovak citizens, various actions against their punishment are merely further evidence of some sort of perverse understanding of "free flow of ideas" in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Our people will not allow a few spurned would-be "dissidents", who have their cheap "valiance" well paid with money of peculiar origin, to act in their name. Simply said, a few individuals have used the struggle for human rights as a "business" from which they make good profit. However, I repeat it, laws apply to everybody and who breaks them must count with all the consequences,' Alois Indra stressed."

["Alois Indra went on to say that 'we regard the right to life in peace as the most sacred human right', and voiced full support for the Soviet peace proposals made at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and efforts for detente. 'These noble efforts, based on firm alliance with the Soviet Union, are also the basic program of the further construction of advanced socialist society in our country, program which our people will support not only in the elections, but also with their deeds,' Alois Indra concluded."]

Fojtik's Speech in Kolin

AU201842 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 81 p 2

["From" the preelection speech by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the Koramo enterprise in Kolin on 18 May]

[Excerpts] I have dealt rather extensively with matters of the economy because today we are concentrating our main attention on them.

From what has been said it clearly follows, I think, that we can solve these complicated matters only on the basis of a correct political approach, and provided we constantly bear in mind the basic task: to unify society--the workers class, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, all social groups, citizens of our two nations and of the nationalities living on our territory--for harmonious work on the basis of the uniform program defined by the 16th party congress. Our highest aim is the prosperity of our socialist fatherland, the building of a classless, socially just society, the working man's welfare and the complete victory of socialism and communism.

This is possible only through consolidating the people's power, intensifying socialist democracy, consolidating socialist order and legality, and strengthening society's state of organization. Our basic political task is to unify society for creative work. It is in this effort of ours that our enemies see a lack of the sense of democracy. According to them, democracy in a socialist state should resemble a village square with dogs fighting for a bone, a place of absolute anarchy and disorder where it is impossible to decide anything with authority and at the same time with general validity, and where everybody is allowed to dirty, unpunished, all that is sacred for most of our people--the values of socialism and all that guarantees them.

It need not be stressed that we do not need such democracy. Let those retain it who are offering it to us. Surprisingly, they are turning their backs on it. For those who would like to have such a democracy in their own countries, they have truncheons, prisons and chambers of torture.

The Western "democrats" are showing great concern that nobody should tread on the corns of so-called dissidents in our country; that is, people intended to conduct subversive work in our country for the money they are getting from the West and simultaneously, according to instructions from the anticommunist centers, to cast filth on their country in the street press consumed by Western readers. But these pseudodemocrats are quite cynical about, and indifferent to, the fate of hundreds of thousands of young unemployed people in their own country and to the marasmus with which such young people have to live.

Nobody who has commonsense can approve of terrorism. And it is one of the worst slanders to impute to our country the support of so-called Red Guards [gardiste] in Italy. Deplorably, obviously on a hint from the CIA, the Western press spreads these slanders from time to time. However, if we reflect why the present, so-called democratic and freedom-loving West is threatened by this terrible disease, of which it has become the dangerous source of infection, we find that it is undoubtedly because, among other things, many young people are finding neither a way out, nor any perspectives for a life in true freedom and democracy; they neither have nor can get to know its values in the perverse social circumstances in which they grow up and must live--this entire superstructure of lies and semitruths, fed to them by methods of well-known "brainwashing" on the pages of the so-called free press, radio and television.

In our society there are certainly unsolved problems and diverse difficulties which must not be made light of. They concern both the economy and other spheres of social life. But one of the greatest advantages of our socialist social system is that the problems and difficulties bearing down on people are solved from truly humane positions; that our system opens vast possibilities for developing and implementing one's abilities and creative forces to everybody who works honestly and who respects society's laws. Socialism is a society of liberated work; and respect for work, for activity to the benefit of the society and serving its development is one of the foundations of its ethical values.

On the path we are travelling, we are not alone. Today, as yesterday, it is valid that friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is the source of our strength--it is what fills us with a feeling of certainty.

We particularly realize this at present, when the most aggressive forces of imperialism have stepped up their attacks on the socialist community, and which are none too fastidiously attacking our own country also.

They are striving to prevent socialism from progressing, and to corrode it from within. They are striving to completely frustrate detente and to drive the world into a new armament round, to the edge of war. Of particular danger are the American Government's endeavors to deploy new missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe, and to turn Europe into a hotbed of war tension. The 26th CPSU Congress again confirmed that the Soviet Union is firmly and unwaveringly determined to continue the policy of peace. This is our policy, too. And it cannot be otherwise. Socialism and peace are inseparably connected.

MORE ON HOFFMANN ADDRESS TO TRADE UNION PLENUM

AU201625 Prague PRACE in Czech 19 May 81 p 4

[Report on a "substantial part" of the closing speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at the 12th Central Trade Union Council Plenum, held in Prague on 12 May]

[Excerpts] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Karel Hoffmann stressed that the 12th Central Trade Union Council [URO] Plenum was marked by an absolute unanimity of views on the questions discussed, by critical exactingness in assessing the results that have been achieved and by the determination to continue to develop and improve the entire activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH]

The fact that has been expressed here once again with absolute unanimity, namely that Czechoslovak trade unions identify with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and will do everything they can to implement them, is of fundamental significance.

The entire session has also shown that in future also, in the forthcoming period, we want to assume the appropriate share of responsibility for achieving a turnabout in the development of the Czechslovak economy, which the congress emphasized so strongly.

Comrade Hoffmann then spoke about the individual trade unions' work, which--as he noted--has elicited a relatively lively reaction, especially on the part of the chairmen of the individual trade unions' central committees.

The attempt to find an explanation for why we have such problems in the individual trade unions' work, and why we are not succeeding in asserting their role more markedly, has been made in the discussion. The answer was that the problem evidently lies in the individual trade unions' middle level bodies. I think that this is not the only reason, that there are several reasons, but it is possible, probable, even certain that problems concerning the work of the individual trade unions' middle-level bodies are one of them. There will probably not be any dispute about this. We will most likely agree on it once we have a specific analysis and materials on our desks and exchange our views on them.

However, that is only half the truth. Even when we arrive at this conclusion, at the same time we must realize what the connections and causes are. We must realize that the problems are connected with cadres and their selection, also with regard to the middle-level elements of the individual trade unions.

But--irrespective of whether the training of middle-level functionaries is good or less good--their work will also always depend on the quality of their guidance, on the methods of our leadership. From this, too, all of us will have to draw certain specific conclusions.

Finally, and this is the decisive thing, why do I in fact respond to the discussion on this matter? The reason we discuss the problems of individual trade unions and their role so urgently--and not for the first time--is not that we want to criticize them and their bodies for the sake of criticizing them, or that we want to limit their activity, but that we want to reinforce them. It is a fact that the efforts of the entire society concentrate on the economy and that the trade unions' share in the economic sphere and in taking care of the working people depends primarily on the activity of the individual trade unions, an activity that cannot be replaced by anyone else, not even by any all-trade union body. Well, perhaps they can be replaced to a certain degree, but in no case can anyone else but the individual trade union body get to the point and go beyond a certain limit of specificity.

We are discussing this because we all are affected when the individual trade unions do not play a more distinct, adequate role. And we do not want to link this role merely with the question of how the national economic plan and the production tasks are being fulfilled. What we are concerned with is, after all, the overall atmosphere among the working people, among trade unionists in our branch and thus with the atmosphere in the individual trade unions. That must include things that ought to be done and in which we are not succeeding, things that are in the interest of implementing the party's policy, in the interest of a successful plan fulfillment, in the interest of a dynamic development of our society: what is meant is pressure on the economic, on the managerial sphere. And precisely therein lies one of our weaknesses. That is also what we have in mind. But this is only one half of our demand. It is more or less an appeal to the individual trade unions to enact their role. The second half of the problem is that, when you talk to functionaries of an ROH enterprise organization, you very often come across the phenomenon that they perceive much more strongly the activity and impact of all-trade union bodies than of the individual trade union bodies. That, too, is an indication of something. Naturally we must think about this and draw conclusions.

We are discussing this issue also because we are aware of the serious consequences that would result from our failure to change the existing state of affairs. We are discussing it on the basis of historical experiences acquired by our movement and by trade unions in other socialist countries.

It is necessary to come to understand that what is involved is not merely the individual trade unions' interest but the interest of the movement as a whole, that the fate of the party policy's implementation is at stake, that the working people's interests are at stake--not only the collectives' specific, particular, if I may use the expression, branch interests but also the fundamental class interests of workers and other working people. Those are sufficiently grave reasons to discuss this, to strive jointly to substantially enhance the role of the individual trade unions and to project that role into the ROH's entire activity and into the life of work collectives in all branches.

In the concluding part of his speech, Comrade K. Hoffmann underlined the international implications of the ROH's activity and the results that have been achieved.

We have said many times and our aktiv understands quite well how important the preservation of peace is for building socialism in Czechoslovakia, and what a great contribution to ensuring peace is made by Czechoslovakia's reinforcement and development, the successful construction of socialism in our country and our alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. I would like to stress the trade union aspect of our activity in this. I would like to call to mind the importance--and I think that the latest developments in the world have demonstrated this importance--of the correct implementation of the Leninist concept of socialist trade unions' position, tasks and activity. This fact that any onesidedness and deformation in implementing this Leninist concept is harmful has been demonstrated by Czechoslovak experiences and also by the Polish events, which discredit not only socialist trade unions but socialist society in general.

They are being taken advantage of by the enemy against us and against the interests of working people in capitalist countries. That is why the steady improvement of our organization's activity is so important, why we are obliged to further develop and improve our activity so as to make our work and results more attractive, to make them inspiring for the working people in the West and for working people and trade unionists in developing countries. That depends only on us. It is within our reach and our responsibility, which we must fully live up to. The example must be set by us, UkO members, members of the Czech and Slovak trade union councils, central and republic committees of individual trade unions and regional and district trade union councils.

I am asking you, therefore, to be aware of this responsibility and to develop in this spirit all your activity within the range of your field, especially regarding relations with primary organizations. Only when we ourselves--leading full-time functionaries--master our tasks are we entitled to apply exacting criteria to the work of enterprise committees, all primary organizations' functionaries and the entire trade union aktiv. I am convinced that--as has been shown at this session--we will also demonstrate in future the revolutionary character, unity and action ability of our organization, prove our awareness of responsibility before members, Czechoslovak working people and the international trade union movement, and honorably pass the test of the ROH's maturity and abilities.

RUDE PRAVO ON IMPORTANCE OF FIGHT FOR MEN'S MINDS

AU201205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Struggle for People's Minds"]

[Excerpt] The fact that our attention is primarily directed at developing the economy does not mean that our attention to ideological work can be weakened. Without enhancing man's awareness and his political standards and moral qualities it is impossible to ensure a further development of production forces, or the consolidation of socialist economic relations. The task of ideological activity is to contribute to the struggle for high economic efficiency, for thrifty and high quality work; to explain that the only realistic alternative for our progress in the coming period lies in the enforcement of this strategic party line; and to assist in consistently implementing the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy.

If people's awareness is an important condition of the advance of the economy, it is also no less valid that the economy significantly influences people's minds. An active participation in fulfilling the tasks of economic development considerably influences the shaping of man's new qualities and his socialist awareness. But on the other hand every obvious shortcoming in production influences relations between the people unfavorably, weakening the positive influence of educational work.

The development of the economy never was, nor is it, an end in itself. It is the prerequisite for the all-around development of society and its individual members. Man and his welfare, the development of positive human qualities and abilities is the basic purpose of all our endeavors.

Man's transformation is and will continue to be the most important work in the party's revolutionary transformation activity. The future for which the greatest sacrifices have been made and for which such effort is being made is man's future. That is why ideological influence plays an extremely significant role in shaping the new man. It is a complicated and difficult task. Lenin often used to stress that shaping a new attitude to work and to social ownership, to working and civic duties, is a more difficult task than realizing the revolution itself and winning political power. It is such a complicated task because it presupposes the overcoming of habits and a mentality that have been formed over centuries out of deeply rooted ideas, traditions and anachronisms.

It is exactly these traditions and anachronisms that international imperialism is relying on in its ideosubversive activity, in its effort to disrupt the unity of the socialist community and to "dismantle" socialism. That is also why our endeavor to implement the positive tasks of today and tomorrow is inevitably connected with the battle against hostile ideological influences.

This truth and its deeply topical nature was again recalled by the 16th congress, which stressed that "it continues to be the basic injunction for our entire ideological activity to lead the people toward class vigilance and an unappeasable attitude toward bourgeois ideology. The principled fight against rightwing opportunism and all brands of revisionism, against the diverse manifestations of the petit bourgeoisie and anachronisms in the people's minds is a lasting task. A significant part of education toward our world outlook is scientific atheist education."

Our class enemies are increasing their effrontery and insidiousness. By slander and the use of various prejudices, as well as by exaggerating the shortcomings and difficulties in our life, they are trying to weaken our conviction. That is why we must constantly intensify patriotic and internationalist awareness and the determination to build and defend not only our own country, but also socialism and progress in the world, and to fight against all manifestations of nationalism and anti-Sovietism.

From all this there follows the demand for a high quality of ideological work, for its effectiveness and convincingness, for deeper argumentation and increased ideological clarity and pugnacity. The workers of the idelogical front must be aware that their work does not allow any stereotype, that it must have vitality and creativeness. Only thus can it fulfill its mission and win man's mind and heart for communism, for active participation in the development of our society.

MINISTER BRIEFS PRAGUE AKTIV ON ENERGY SITUATION

LD210845 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Important investment actions in the energy producing industry were discussed today in Prague at the aktiv in the Palace of Culture. Federal Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger briefed the participants in the aktiv on the past as well as present course of the construction of investment projects. He said that not every project could be satisfied with the fulfillment of tasks. He described the current situation in the energy and gas production industry as good. More serious was the state of readiness of pit and open cast mines, where nonfulfillment of construction work tasks in the mines could have future consequences.

In his address, the minister emphasized that although the work is carried out in complicated mining conditions--geological conditions which in many cases have no comparison worldwide--it is necessary to maintain the schedule of completing individual actions and to keep within the limit of planned expenses.

The situation at the construction of the power station in Dukovany was also discussed. In spite of some improvement, slipping another 1 and 1/2 months behind schedule prevails in construction work as early as 5 months after setting up the (?wiring network).

HUSAK CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO SFRY'S KRAIGHER

LD182108 Prague CTK in English 1746 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Prague, 18 May (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Sergej Kraigher on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY FORCES' IN POLAND VIEWED

LD201740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 20 May 81

["A Process of Increasing Destabilization--the Antisocialist Forces in Poland Are Becoming Increasingly Bold"--ADN headline; by ADN correspondent Paul Weinreich]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (ADN)--An increasing number of Poles are showing serious concern about their country's future. The attacks by the counterrevolutionary forces on the socialist system in Poland are becoming increasingly bold. The deep social and economic crisis is not only continuing but is intensifying. Polish people see this more clearly each day in their private life and at work. Moreover, there is no sign of a way out of this situation of general destabilization, of the undermining of the leading role of the party and its structures by revisionist forces and the continuing erosion of the state aparatus and public order by the counterrevolutionary KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity. The opinion here in Poland is that quite different and much more decisive measures than hitherto taken are required to finally make changes.

The overall "downswing" proceeds on an alarming scale owing to the destructive activities of Solidarity. The housewife can see this in the grocery stores which have been empty for months. Not even ration cards for certain basic foodstuffs are a guarantee that one will really obtain butter or flour.

Production statistics are depressing. In the first 4 months of this year the value of overall production in all branches of industry was Z98 billion below the comparable period in 1980. This has also resulted in a substantial decline of exports—a sector that should secure the conditions for vitally important raw material imports urgently awaited by many industrial enterprises.

Foreign debts currently amount to $24 billion. According to Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel, repayments of these debts cannot begin for 5 years. Further credits of thousands of millions will be needed to maintain to some extent the functioning of the economy and supplies for the population.

This drop [in production] is particularly marked in the case of coal, Poland's major export commodity. According to estimates so far, extraction this year will be at least 20 million tons below planned targets. Poland is not meeting its trade commitments to either the GDR or Czechoslovakia. This was stated openly at a meeting in Plock.

As a result of the drastic wage increases extracted from the state by antisocialist actions and continued strikes organized by Solidarity, there is a shortage of goods on the domestic market and at the same time a Z200 billion excess money supply. As TRYBUNA LUDU states, this inflation avalanche, which is constantly growing and will rise to Z750 billion next year, threatens the economic existence of the Polish state.

But it is not only this fear that burdens the people. The specter of threatening unemployment is now clearly a real possibility. The halting of investments, growing supply difficulties and seriously disturbed cooperative relations between enterprises will, according to the assessment of Polish economic experts, result in a reduction of the labor force.

Some 350,000 working people in the spheres of the industrial ministries are regarded as "surplus." Many even speak of the possibility of 1.5 million unemployed.

In the area of social policy, the crisis is expressed in the increasingly bold activity of the overseas-controlled group KDR and the counterrevolutionary forces of Solidarity. Only the naive could regard Solidarity as a trade union. In its recently published "directions of activity," Solidarity gave a programmatic justification of the counterrevolution.

These "directions" are set up as a counterpart to the draft theses of the PZPR Central Committee. In them, Solidarity lays claim to the leadership of society, and indeed as the sole and supreme leadership to which all, the party, the Sejm and the judicial and administrative powers have to subordinate themselves. Solidarity describes itself as the "main guarantee of the process of renewal," which can be replaced by "no other social force in Poland."

In practice it was Solidarity which through strikes and threats of strikes has helped to bring about the legal recognition of Rural Solidarity which is now directing its attacks, already to some extent successful against the socialist ownership relations in the countryside. In Kalisz Voivodship, a representative of this organization proudly declared at a recent press conference that, the first agricultural production cooperative had already been dissolved.

One of the main targets of the attacks of Solidarity is currently the forces of law and order. Policemen who are performing their duty are frequently prevented by force from carrying it out, are villified by Solidarity supporters and forced to leave the service by strikes or threats of strike.

This occurred only a few days ago in the town of Kuznica, in Bialystok Voivodship in northeast Poland.

Otwock near Warsaw provided a sad example of how the police, in its efforts to maintain order and security, was left without the support of the authorities. Here a police station at the railway building was several times attacked without any interference and finally set on fire. There have also been attacks against the forces of law and order in the town of Kluczbork near Opole when a policeman wanted to check a car. The quarrel which ensued ended in an attempt to set fire to the police car and the police station. No wonder that the absence of civic support which as been increasingly felt by the members of the police, leads to their growing insecurity. Young policemen especially want to leave the service prematurely.

It is only to be hoped that the government draws the correct conclusions and protects the police and the security authorities from unjustified attacks.

Crime is rising in Poland to a terrifying extent. According to the interior minister the crime rate has risen by 26 percent over the past 4 months. Robbery has even risen by 36 percent. Hooliganism is also spreading. All these are occurrences which TRYBUNA LUDU links with the continuing crisis situation.

The audacity of members of Solidarity, which is trying in an increasingly direct way to have the primary say in all areas of social life, goes so far that demands are being made to put prisons under "social control." This is tantamount to nothing less than a demand for the right to have a say in penal administration.

Working people who refuse to obey instructions from Solidarity are exposed to slanders and character assassination. When at the end of March bus drivers at the communal transport enterprise in the town of Ostrowiec refused to participate in a strike and forced their way past the enterprise gate patrolled by Solidarity pickets they, as well as the director of the enterprise, were dismissed. The local Solidarity had spread slanders against the bus drivers among the local population and forced their temporary dismissal with the help of the deputy governor. The industrial trade union of which the bus drivers were members demanded in turn that the deputy governor be called to account.

A drastic example of the dual rule in the state, which to some extent can no longer be seen as a dual rule, is being provided by Solidarity in the case of Edmun Baluka. This counterrevolutionary, who had illegally left the country several years ago and engaged in an intensive antisocialist and anti-Polish campaign in the West, had returned to Szczecin in April on a false passport and placed himself under the protection of Solidarity.

The leadership of the organization had applied blackmail pressure so that this week he will again be able to return to his old workplace in the Warski shipyards.

In this situation an increasing number of PZPR members and also nonparty people expect from the PZPR a clear word on how the counterrevolutionary forces can be smashed and the economy and social life put back in order again. Examples of the formation of factions and attacks on democratic centralism and other Leninist principles of party organization are being noted with growing concern. The Polish press has described the effort by Solidarity and other counterrevolutionary forces to form a reformist party as a "fundamental potential danger." Commentaries state that it is a case of efforts toward [forming] "another party, a party which is social-democratic, less restricted free from centralism and pluralistic in its philosophy."

The resolute overcoming of these dangerous phenomena is the only way to lead the country out of the crisis.

SOLIDARITY BLAMED FOR ALL POLAND'S ILLS

LD211002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0113 GMT 21 May 81

[Warsaw correspondent Horst Ifflander dispatch in 21 May NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: "Solidarity Brags About 'A Struggle for Power'—Concern in the Polish People's Republic About Antisocialist Activities"]

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN)—In Poland today it is hard to say what tomorrow will bring. The crisis in the country is becoming increasingly acute even though some people who are now in the government frequently deny this. But reality is often different from what is presented even by the mass media which are close to the party and government. For example, a communist from a large factory in Warsaw told me a few days ago that Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle often give a more realistic appraisal of developments in Poland than the mass media in People's Poland.

There are quite a number of party secretaries who firmly defend socialism and the peoples' power at meetings and who protect the police authorities, but who next day receive a stab in the back from the mass media. Life here is obviously being determined more by Solidarity and the church than by the force qualified to do so, since various factions are operating in the PZPR.

For example, there are so-called "horizontals" who would like to eradicate democratic centralism in the PZPR and consequently the governability of Poland.

Wherever one enters into conversation with Polish citizens these days one comes across the profoundly alarmed questioned: "How are we to overcome this crisis?" One also hears quite often: "Is there such a thing as a way out?" and many an experienced Polish comrade confirms that such questions put by people are not exaggerations but merely reflect the true seriousness of the situation.

The catastrophic situation is made clear to the working people in our neighboring country in the first place by the frightening emptiness in their shops and by the fact that though they have received ration cards they are often worried whether these can be honored. There is not only a shortage of meat, butter, sugar, flour and other basic foodstuffs but even of a thousand and one trivial items of everyday need, right down to matches.

In the factories, too, the Polish working man encounters the crisis in an increasingly drastic way. In many cases a shortage of coal, raw materials and spare parts restricts or even halts production. Workers are being sent on unpaid leave. Mass dismissals are being considered. But newspaper reports tell every reader that the serious point of the crisis has not yet been reached, that production is falling month after month, and that the national revenue is now already 14 percent lower while the printers are printing masses of bank notes.

The economic plight is increasing the unrest of the population, producing discontent, undermining social discipline and allowing crime to spread throughout the country. In the past 4 months alone the number of registered crimes in Poland increased by more than 26 percent. What is even more alarming is that the breeding ground of the crisis allows new social tension and conflicts to grow which are strongly favored by hostile elements in the country.

Antisocialist forces are increasingly appearing on the scene, provocatively declaring a struggle against the state authorities and vociferously demanding a new order in Poland.

Solidarity openly announces its claim to be a political opposition party and according to its own program theses sets itself up as the sole "guarantor of a reorientation of Poland's history." The thrust against socialist achievements, against the socialist state authority and the leading role of the PZPR is becoming increasingly evident.

A great deal is being said about those to blame for the present crisis. While it is justified to also look into the past, it is a fact that Solidarity and the forces standing behind it are to blame for all that has happened in Poland since August 1980.

If in past months Solidarity leaders did "their best" to paralyze economic life and weaken the state apparatus, they are now openly mobilizing against the security bodies of the peoples' power. Their unbridled campaign of incitement against the police, unleashed after the conflict in Bydgoszcz which was provoked by Solidarity itself, is already bearing fruit. Proof of this lies not only in the burned out police station at Otwock near Warsaw or the molotov cocktails hurled against police vehicles at Kluczbork a few days ago, but also in some eloquent figures: There have been more than 1,000 cases of members of the police having been attacked in the past few months. But once having temporarily "removed" the police--as in the case of Otwock—they then act as guardians of public order, while at the same time demonstrating their own claim to power by letting guards wearing Solidarity armbands patrol the streets.

The general strike planned for March would by now have turned into "a kind of national uprising," into a "struggle for power." This is boasted by Solidarity leader Bogdan Lis in a press interview. In its quest for power Solidarity is vigorously coming out against the workers. Only recently it insisted on the immediate dismissal of working people at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski who, on the basis of their sense of responsibility in view of the rapidly deteriorating economic situation, had refused to participate in a strike. It also masterminded the maneuvers lasting several months which led to the official recognition of the peasant organization labeled Rural Solidarity and having antisocialist objectives under the threat of blackmail.

In concerted action with KDR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders such as Kuron and Michnik, attacks are now being mounted against the PZPR. Solidarity is on the spot when the dismissal of party officials is to be enforced through an organized witchhunt. Their representatives participate in consultations when--as in the case of Torun--revisionist elements advocate "horizontal" party structures. Even at precongress party election conferences, Solidarity representatives are able to have a big say in order to create the atmosphere for a "radical" transformation of the PZPR.

TRYBUNA LUDU, the central paper of the PZPR, has lately had repeated cause to warn against endeavors toward "a different party." Staunch communists who are trying to oppose these threatening developments are increasingly exposed to slander and vilification. Even Poland's famous writer Jerzy Putrament has now been attacked after daring to recall Bebel's dictum "when your enemies praise you..." at the last plenary session of the Central Committee.

It is high time that an end was put to this alarming situation, a comrade brigade worker in a Warsaw factory told me. "I believe that if we communists get together with all sincere patriots, we ought to be able to defend socialism and the peoples' power. And that, in the final analysis, is in the interest of all our working people."

GENERAL MIELKE ADDRESSES STATE SECURITY MEETING

AU191213 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 May 81 p 2

[ND report on Army Gen Erich Mielke, talking before a meeting of communists in the Ministry for State Security on 15 May 81]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Friday at a central aktiv meeting in the Ministry for State Security the communists discussed the evaluation of the documents and decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the responsible tasks for their work resulting from it.

Army Gen Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for state security, stressed that the clear, principled and wise Marxist-Leninist policy of our party, which is reflected in the decisions of the party congress, gets the unanimous approval of all members of the Ministry for State Security. "Our militant course, taken in preparing for the 10th party congress, will continue. Preserving peace, preventing any surprise by the enemy and guaranteeing high stability, security and order within the GDR--that must always determine all our thoughts and actions. By universally fulfilling our class assignment, we make our contribution to implementing the ambitious goals and tasks set by the 10th party congress."

The speaker stressed that it is an obligatory task for the Ministry for State Security "to further universally strengthen efforts to discover, combat and, above all, still more efficiently and preventively thwart ideological diversion, to unmask all subversive plans, intentions and machinations of imperialist secret services and other hostile centers. In future the enemy will not get the slightest chance to implement his antisocialist plans and intentions. The fundamental conclusion from the strategy of the economic and social policy adopted by the 10th party congress can only be to exert still greater efforts in order to reliably protect the national economy and all achievements of the GDR against all subversive attacks of the enemy and to further increase the effectiveness of preventive work."

The minister stressed that the members of the Ministry for State Security, as burning internationalists, in tested militant alliance with the other protection and security organs, and in firm militant alliance with the Soviet chekists and the fraternal organs of the other socialist countries, are ready and capable of fulfilling any order of the party and any order of the worker-peasant power under all conditions in a disciplined, responsible manner and with high technical mastery. The leadership by the SED and its indestructible affinity with the people is the guarantee of all successes for the security organs. The elections of the candidates of the people on 14 June, as Erich Mielke stressed, will again demonstrate the firm confidence of the people in the policy of the workers class party, in their state and its power organs and in the candidates of the National Front.

HORIZONT CARRIES ARTICLE BY HERBERT SCHEIBE

AU200751 East Berlin HORIZONT No 20/1981 in German pp 3-4

[Article by Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, Central Committee member and chief of the Department for Security of the SED Central Committee: "Defense of the Socialist Fatherland Peace--A Concern of the Whole Society"]

[Excerpts] The 10th SED Congress stated an extraordinarily important fact when it estimated that the efforts of our country to reliably protect socialism and peace "are exerted by all people."

Thus it is proven: The principle, rooted in the party program, that the reliable protection of peace and socialist achievements is an inseparable characteristic of the developed socialist society has become living reality. Proceeding from the increasing political-moral unity of our people, our party and our state may rely on the increased defense preparedness of all classes and strata of the people. On the basis of the ideals of the workers class the common interest in developing a society committed to the benefit of the people and to peace is an important driving force for the defense of the socialist fatherland and for the readiness and capability to protect it militarily.

The consequences that result from the evaluation of the military-political situation and the judgment of the development processes in the camp of the class enemy and which affect the armed protection of socialism are an essential part of the party's policy. They form the bases of the common efforts of all parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front to increase the defense preparedness of the people and the defense capacity of the country. They serve to implement the peace strategy of socialism.

With their efforts to guarantee constantly high fighting strength and combat readiness, their achievements in training and in solving all political and military tasks set for them, the members of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops, the organs of the Ministry for State Security and the Ministry for Interior, the combat groups of the workers class and the forces of the Civil Defense have proved themselves worthy of the party's and people's confidence.

The workers class combat groups are an important factor for the security of our socialist fatherland. Their readiness for action and the cohesion of their units were further increased in the course of a 5-year training period that ended in 1980. Many new fighters and commanders have taken over the weapons of those comrades who left for reasons of age after decades of service in the groups of one hundred and in the battalions. In evaluating the 10th party congress the fighters and commanders are assuming new commitments in socialist competition and are developing good initiatives to achieve the highest possible training results.

Impressive results have been achieved in building civil defense. Its members, as well as hundreds of thousands of honorary staff members demonstrate their skills in protecting life and the material and cultural values of our country in case of imperialist aggressive acts and catastrophes in exercises, comparisons of performance and in training.

Defense education for pupils in the 9th and 10th grades is a firm element in the education and training of school youth. It has proved to be an important step in expanding and deepening socialist defense education and contributing to making youth familiar with the tasks of national defense. In this way, to in time prepare the youth--including in the military field--for their future obligations as citizens, purposeful advance has to be further achieved.

When Comrade Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann talked before the delegates of the 10th SED Congress on the viewpoint of the soldiers of our socialist army on war and peace, he referred to the bitter experiences of our people and all peoples from the two world wars. "Soldiers know about the cruelty of war and"--so he sid--"because we know that and because we want to spare our women and children, the young and the elderly, because we want our daughters and sons, our grandchildren and great grandchildren to grow up in healthy conditions, able to work for human progress and for their happiness, we do not spare ourselves when the guarantee of the highest asset of the working people, peace, is concerned.

The strength of the GDR national defense, the fighting strength and the combat readiness of the National People's Army and the protection and security organs of our socialist country grow above all from the ideological strength of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party, from the readiness for performance and the work of the working people and from the will of the entire people to do their best for the socialist fatherland. As a result of these, we are confident that we will always live up to the increasing demands that the current military political situation poses to our capability to protect socialism and peace.

NATION NEEDS INVENTIONS, PATENTS, TO KEEP ABREAST

DW191345 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1823 GMT 18 May 81

[Interview with Prof Joachim Hemmerling, president of the Office for Inventions and Patents--live or recorded in the television studio]

[Text] [Question] Professor Hemmerling, what do you think was the most interesting patent of 1980?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, any invention is interesting if it benefits the national economy. But even if viewed from this angle it is difficult to provide an absolute answer. Last year about 6,600 inventions from our natural-science and technical institutions and combines were registered for patent protection. Only some of them have been published; all others are subject to certain rules of secrecy. Nevertheless I would like to emphasize two of them.

The first is a process from the Schwedt petrochemical combine for the production of electric insulating oils used especially for transformers. This invention entails considerable import savings just as it causes a reduction in costs.

Another, surely rather sophisticated invention from the Germania enterprise, Karl-Marx-Stadt, is a substance-exchange tower, a vacuum tower which is needed for the processing of atmospheric petroleum residues as a preliminary stage for the more profound crude oil cracking. The effects of this invention will be savings in energy, material, a greater yield and a better quality especially of bitumen.

[Question] These are two examples for the greater degree of refinement of raw materials. Is this a coincidence?

[Answer] No, they rather are in keeping with the directive of the 10th party congress and they also follow the general tendency in the world. For if we take a look at developments in the world we will find that the leading industrial states are making a really intensive effort in their search for solutions of the problems which are quite pressing in world economic respect. And what matters to us, too, is that novelties from research and development are recognized internationally, for inventions are qualitative factors of scientific-technical progress. It is their very capability of being patented by which these scientific-technical solutions really keep abreast with international developments. What I mean to say is this: If we demand greater yield of patents then we challenge the intellectual potential, the creativeness in research and development, so as to really score top achievements on the international level.

And surely in this connection we must keep in mind that anyone wanting to keep pace with the scientific-technical development, the scientific-technical revolution, the growing speed, must themselves come up with new technical solutions and, if possible, share in the determination of the speed of developments from the top.

[Question] Is what matters only patents in fundamental fields? Will we concentrate on those exclusively in the future?

[Answer] No, not at all. But let us look at it this way. About 500,000 inventions a year are filed for patent registration in the world, and the solutions which are essential for the scientific-technical development are quite significant such as, for example, solutions in the fields of energy economy, energy application, technical developments for heating, air conditioning, solutions in the field of modern computer technology or of telecommunications technology.

Furthermore I want to emphasize the idea that the price development for raw materials and fuels has newly vitalized well-known research trends or even produced new such trends; let me just mention coal refining or the opening of alternative energy sources, let alone microelectronics and robot technology in which field it is no longer solutions of machine-building technology that command the foreground but solutions which are specific for robots of the third generation, that is to say, optical sensor systems for position, form, color, and so forth. And ultimately all this struggling for scientific-technical progress will lead to the supply of our people with better, finer consumer goods with a greater utilitarian value, and also to the availability of such consumer goods for exports.

[Question] In many enterprises the questions concerning the greater tasks are currently under discussion, and in this discussion the question of how to obtain more patents plays a great role. How do you think will we get more patents?

[Answer] What matters primarily is having an attitude toward the novelties, having clear ideas, on the basis of long-term research concepts, of how the renewal rhythm, the rhythm of the renewal processes is to proceed and when new products are supposed to be on the markets. And to this end we utilize the instruments at our disposal: the plan, the booklets of commitments, and competition so as to create conditions everywhere for maximum creative feats.

OFFICIAL HAS TALKS WITH ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

AU200703 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Talks With Archbishop of Canterbury"]

[Text] London (ADN)--Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, was received by Robert Runcie, archbishop of Canterbury, at the end of Gysi's visit to Great Britain. During the meeting, which was also attended by GDR Ambassador Martin Bierbach, Gysi briefed the archbishop about the constructive relationship between church and state in the GDR and particularly about preparations for Martin Luther's 500th birthday anniversary in 1983. The archbishop reflected the great interest of the British churches in ecumenical relations with the GDR churches, particularly regarding intensive commitment to peace and disarmament. At the same time he expressed his intention to visit the GDR for the Luther festivities.

On the day before, Klaus Gysi had visited Coventry. At a cordial meeting with Provost Williams and with the city's deputy mayor the state secretary paid tribute to the worldwide service to peace and understanding among peoples rendered by Coventry. During the talks a high degree of consensus about the need for immediate disarmament negotiations and for joint efforts to secure peace became evident.

PUJA RECEIVES POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD201938 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Frigyes Puja Received the Polish under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Jozef Wiejacz arrived in Budapest on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the opening of the Polish information and cultural center in Budapest.

NEPSZABADSAG ON SFRY-ALBANIA DISPUTE OVER KOSOVO

AU201252 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 May 81 p 2

[Report attributed to unnamed Belgrade correspondent: "Yugoslavia Is Accusing Tirana of Intervention"]

[Text] The Monday issues of Yugoslav newspapers reviewed a statement by the TANJUG news agency, which stressed, among other things:

Tirana leveled a crude attack on Yugoslavia on Sunday. ATA, the Albanian news agency, defended the Kosovo criminal, Tahir Mehaj, and his accomplice, who shot dead four young policemen a few days ago. ATA refers to official Yugoslav information issued on the death of the four policemen, but completely falsifies that information. It does not mention that Tahir Mehaj is a wanted criminal and it does not say, either, that the police had done their best to rescue unharmed the two women and five children held hostage by the criminal.

With this falsehood, the Albanian news agency and those who are behind it clearly identify themselves with the criminals who placed the children in front of them to avoid being confronted with the administration of justice.

According to TANJUG, Tirana is intervening in the domestic affairs of Yugoslavia. A ZERI I POPULLIT article on Sunday, which was broadcast by Albanian radio as well, is full of falsifications of history. By distorting facts, it attempts to prove that even what the title of the article suggests--"Republic Status for Kosovo"--is just. According to the authors of the ZERI I POPULLIT article, Albania has been fragmented and, allegedly, its largest, northwestern, part--Kosovo and other Albanian areas--have been joined to Yugoslavia. Even with this extensive article, with the forgery of documents and history, they fail to "substantiate" their desire that Kosovo should be joined to Albania.

BUDAPEST REPORTS HAVASI COMMENT AT TU MEETING

LD201958 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The Hungarian construction industry has to change over to modern methods of plant organization and production management because in the coming 15 years it will have to remove some 100,000 publicly-owned homes and modernize another 40-50,000. Minister Kalman Abraham said at the session of the central leadership of the Municipal and Local Economy Workers Trade Union that there is a need for changes in the construction industry enterprises, because renovations today still take many years. Tenants have to wait a long time because maintenance workers are occupied by urgent jobs which require immediate intervention. According to General Secretary Otto Juhasz, the formulation of concrete tasks is progressing slowly and councils cannot wrestle with the coordination of construction work. Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary, also urged flexible work, free of bureaucratic methods.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, a delegation led by G. Karavayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Union's minister of construction, arrived in Budapest on Monday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 May 81 p 8 AU]

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES CONGRESS, LAW AND ORDER

LD201900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 81

[Report by correspondent Jerzy Malczynski on press conference following 20 May PZPR Politburo session in Warsaw]

[Text] A report on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo meeting was given to a group of journalists of the central press, radio and television by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Among the many issues tackled at the meeting, two came to the forefront: the organizational preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress and an analysis of the course to date of the report and election campaign; and public law and order issues and the increase in crime.

On the first issue, it was stated that the report-back and election campaign has reached various stages in different regions. In some voivodships it is already nearing an end; and in others (?there are still) report-back and election meetings and workers conferences. It is envisaged that the first voivodship conferences will take place on 30 May and it is essential to accelerate activity in several other regions in order to ensure that all the conferences do not coincide at the end of June.

Of course, we will inform you extensively and systematically about the course of the campaign and particularly the voivodship conferences. It emerges from the conferences and meetings held so far that personnel changes in elected party echelons are considerable and greater than in the previous campaigns. Those party members who are being elected to the authorities are as a rule of high professional standing, have a good reputation and are trusted by the milieu, and have a good deal of experience in party activity as well as a great sense of responsibility.

At some city conferences, for example in Wloclawek and Plock, there has been a complete change in the personnel of the Secretariat and Executive of the party city committees. It can be supposed that this is linked with the widespread criticism of the party machine, [word indistinct] on this wave, in fact, the electors are aiming at a broader renewal of the composition of elected echelons. This is occurring, as I said, only during the course of some conferences. One could also cite instances of elections which have confirmed the confidence in the incumbent officials. That was so, for example, at the district conference in Nowa Huta.

The tendency is continuing for the participation of workers in the authorities, and also of the delegates elected directly to the congress from works party organizations, to decrease. The latest data indicate that of the 80 delegates elected so far, there are a mere 8 workers and 3 foremen. The largest group is of white-collar workers, mainly the technical intelligentsia. At present, 61 delegates belong to that group. The total congress delegates directly elected by works party organizations will number 300. I remind you that delegates can be elected by organizations which have more than 858 PZPR members.

The Politburo has set up three teams which are taking charge of the direct preparations for the congress.

The political team will prepare the full range of congress documents; the organizational team, as the name indicates, will deal with the full range of organizational matters; and the economic team is responsible for what is usually called "quartermaster's service," sleeping accomodation, provision of food, transport and so on.

As I have already said, the second subject of the session, about which we received a more extensive report from Comrade Barcikowski, concerned the problems of criminality and public order. It transpired from the data prepared for the Politburo session that the number of criminal cases has reached alarming proportions. This also applies to traffic accidents. Speculation is growing rapidly and the laxity of social discipline in general is becoming increasingly serious.

Here are a few examples: During the first 4 months of this year, in comparison with the same period of 1980, the number of crimes increased by over 26 percent. The number of muggings increased by nearly 32 percent, cases of forced entry into socialized sector buildings increased by over 39 percent and those into private properties increased by no less than 60 percent. Such phenomena are particularly dangerous.

The number of thefts has increased by almost 25 percent. Also the number of fights and beatings has increased. The number of killings has decreased. On the other hand, the number of traffic accidents has increased greatly, by over 17 percent. During the first 4 months of last year, 881 people died in traffic accidents, while this year 995 died. One of the main causes is driving under the influence of alcohol.

During the session a number of recommendations were adopted concerning an improvement of social order and discipline. However, this mostly depends on us all. It is known, after all, that as the old proverb says, "An opportunity makes a thief." Many crimes are committed because of a lack of supervision, and a lack of discipline in the performance of duties creates much opportunity for antisocial elements. It was recommended that more energetic actions should be undertaken by the militia, prosecutor's office and criminal jurisdiction, of course within the limits of the rule of law.

But the police report more and more frequent cases of their action being hampered by spectators and even cases when the performance of their duties is made totally impossible.

It is known that in this sphere too a lot of bitterness, injustice and illegal acts have accumulated. But a widespread wave of slandering the police indirectly threatens all of us. Of course, there are cases which prove that some militia functionaries are guilty, but let us also remember how much gossip and unconfirmed accusations there are.

All this creates a climate in which people who are likely to commit crimes have a certain feeling of some kind of guarantee of immunity.

A debate must be conducted on the subject of changes in the penal code and the functioning of the socialist rule of law. But this cannot be done when the police and prosecuting and investigating organs are hindered and virtually paralyzed in the performance of their duties for the community. These are bitter words, but such is the reality. Part of our society, while the majority is fighting for democracy, is demonstrating a clear inclination toward anarchy. After all, one condition for democracy is protection of the interests, health and life of each citizen and the social discipline with which we have had so many troubles lately.

OLSZOWSKI, NEY ATTEND PARTY PRECONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

LD202012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] The party precongress campaign continues. A meeting of the Krakow-Jagiellonian University party organization members being held at the Chemistry Institute is being attended by party Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski. The meeting is discussing topical problems related to party life and social, political and economic issues emerging from the country's present situation.

A meeting of party activists and delegates for the PZPR voivodship conference from Krakow's Krowodrza District was attended by the Politburo candidate member and Central Committee Secretary Roman Ney, who is delegate for the voivodship conference.

During a factory PZPR conference in the Otmet leather kombinat in Kratkowice, Opole Voivodship, the speakers proposed ways to resolve important problems of interest not only to the workforce. The conference elected Woldzimierz Kubiscik, director of the Kombinat, as a delegate for the congress.

Preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress were discussed today at plenary meeting of the party voivodship committees in Gdansk and Przemysl. Preparations for the voivodship precongress conference were discussed at the Gdansk conference.

The agenda in Przemysl included a report on the progress of the election campaign and the tasks of the voivodship party organization for the near future.

Olszowski on Economic Issues

LD202331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 May 81

[Dispatch from Krakow by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] At the Krakow-Jagiellonian University today, there was a meeting between the university party organization and Stefan Olszowski. In the discussion, three topics dominated: firstly, the attitude of neighboring countries to all that is happening in Poland; secondly, problems of information, of manipulation of the press and propaganda; and thirdly, domestic economic issues. An excerpt of the statement by Stefan Olszowski on that topic follows:

[Begin Olszowski recording] If someone would like to return to the injunction-directive model, he will hit his head very hard against the wall. Regardless of how hard that head is, it will disintegrate. There can be no return to the system of injunctions and directives. There can be no return to the system of petty limitations of the economy [word indistinct]. The commission of which I have the honor to be cochairman is currently coming forward with the first proposals of this kind, which lead primarily to limiting the number of economic ministries. We (?especially) think that it is possible and essential to link into one complex such economic ministries as those of the metallurgical industry, the engineering industry and the heavy and agricultural machinery industry together with the annexation to them of some industrial departments of other ministries.

Of course, this is not a solution which would go as far as (?for instance) the Hungarian solution where there is one economic ministry. However, it took the Hungarians several dozen years to reach that solution. We can get there before that, but we must also get there gradually. Secondly, I think it is also possible at this moment to have a slightly different positioning of issues connected with foreign trade and therefore of the Foreign Trade Ministry which artifically links foreign trade and shipping and fisheries. True, it is not a simple thing at the moment to decide what changes to make and in what direction. The matter is still being discussed. I think it particularly important to make changes which would lead to a new subordination of the Polish National Bank, namely taking it away from the government and subordinating it to the Sejm. This assumption in the draft economic reform is [words indistinct]

This kind of measure one could have already carried out. It should, in turn, be accompanied by a radical cut in the number of amalgamations; radical means, perhaps, by half and perhaps even more. I personally think that this is possible and that now all these vertical [words indistinct] of regulation should begin to be replaced by horizontal regulation in industry, and namely by conventional regulation between plants supplying raw and other materials and the elements of industrial coproduction. Such a solution should also be a considerably better one, although not a simple one. It should also be introduced, I think, for a certain transitional stage, boiling down to this, that for several months in the reformed [words indistinct] ministries, there would function intervention groups, guaranteeing the correct maintenance of industrial coproduction links and (?social work) which [words indistinct] [end recording]

Olszowski on Accountability

LD210108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Speaking to these issues [at his 20 May meeting with the Jagiellonian University party activists in Krakow] PZPR Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski said:

I have always been guided by my political convictions.

I am not interested, especially in the country's present situation, either in my personal success or in my personal defeat. I am interested, on the other hand, in working usefully for the good of the country and working people as long as I am in the party and in contributing to resolving this crisis situation.

Next Stefan Olszowski, continuing to answer questions, said that one of the important preconditions for efficient party functioning and extricating the country from the crisis is a consistent calling to account of those responsible for distortions and for the present situation. The point here is definitely, resolutely and consistently to hold people accountable in a political, party and legal sense. At the same time the party statute and regulations should include a system of appropriate guarantees which would make any further distortions impossible.

Poland is indeed threatened with anarchy of state life, Stefan Olszowski stated. If I have been stating--and I am stating--that there are in our country forces opposed to socialism, I say this with total conviction. I count among these forces the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland] and (?those elements) in Solidarity which are under KOR influence.

Next Stefan Olszowski touched upon information policy issues and stated that much has been improved but that there still are, of course, some errors and faults.

Przemysl PZPR Leader Challenged

LD210144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The Przemysl Voivodship Party Committee held its plenary session yesterday. The meeting's agenda was amended. As a result of a resolution adopted on 18 May by the Przemysl municipal party committee plenary meeting expressing no confidence in the first secretary of the party voivodship committee, the debates of the voivodship committee plenary meeting included making a decision on this issue.

Zdzislaw Drewniowski, voivodship committee first secretary, reported at the beginning of the meeting that in connection with the municipal committee resolution, the Przemysl Voivodship Party Committee Secretariat was offering its resignation to the voivodship committee. After several hours of stormy discussion there was a split of views as to whether the conclusions included in the municipal committee resolution were well grounded. Taking the floor in the debate, Zdzislaw Drewniowski stated that he had already offered his resignation from the first secretary post to the party Central Committee Politburo three times, the last of these 10 days ago.

In a secret ballot the plenary meeting decided by a majority of votes that voivodship committee First Secretary Zdzislaw Drewniowski as well as the other members of the Secretariat should continue to perform their functions. It was decided to set up a team to investigate the imputed charges.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING IN TORUN

AU201310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 81 p 2

[PAP report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 16 May PZPR accountability-election conference at the Elana plant in Torun]

[Text] Speaking at the conference, S. Olszowski said that the distribution of leaflets attacking the new candidate for the post of Torun Voivoda had been the source of anxiety about the situation in Torun at the beginning of the year. The leaflets' only argument against that candidate was that "he was a party activist at the voivodship level." On the other hand, the Politburo's original stand on the Bydgoszcz events was based on the information then in hand. The complete evaluation of those events is contained in the report of the minister of justice and in the so-called Warsaw agreements which were drawn up with the Politburo's participation.

At the same time, S. Olszowski stressed his stand against occupying state institutions and using them for demonstrations. Speaking of the neighboring countries' anxiety caused by the situation in Poland, S. Olszowski conceded that there were premises to justify such anxiety. Speaking of the economic situation, he said that in the past 10 years voices had been raised, including his own voice and that of Tadeusz Grabski, who was Central Committee member at the time, to warn about coming dangers, but that the Central Committee and the government had not heeded those voices and at the eighth party congress had removed their owners from the party leadership. Concluding his speech, S. Olszowski put forward arguments in favor of the need to strengthen the state as one of the fundamental conditions for carrying out changes and for enabling Poland to regain its strong position in the world. He said that the country's prospects depended on that.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING IN NOWA HUTA

AU201232 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 81 p 2

[PAP report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 16 May PZPR programmatic-election conference in Nowa Huta]

[Text] Speaking at the conference and discussing at length the country's social situation, M. Rakowski said that efforts were being made to create very difficult and complicated partnership systems that required energy, faith and time. Last year's events have produced the need for such systems and for the way of thinking associated with them, he said. Today easy successes and the efforts to launch the country on a course to prosperity with the help of a single program no longer count. That is why, he said, I warn you against expecting an ideal program, even if it is produced by the ninth congress. We should bear in mind that a program is based on the economic potential in hand and on the potential of its authors--on our own potential. M. Rakowski also drew attention to the increasing destabilization of our economic life and appealed for the restoration of work discipline and public order. We should set up a bulwark of commonsense and of resistance to efforts to weaken the Government of Poland.

If we want to support the idea of the PZPR's leading role in our country's life, then we must not just look on what is happening around us.

'Renewal Will Take Decade'

AU201352 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 May 81 p 3

[PAP Zbigniew Trzysztyniak report: "Conversation with Deputy Premier Rakowski"]

[Text] On the occasion of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski's visit to Nowa Huta, a PAP reporter asked him a few questions on general and personal matters.

In my opinion, M. Rakowski said, if we maintain the present political line in the country, if we maintain what is commonly known as renewal, there will be no substantial changes in our activity either within months, or even a year. I simply assume that a whole decade will elapse in reconstruction, in improving structures that are worth preserving and in introducing new structures to replace the present ones which we regard as obsolete. Thus far the Polish public has taken collective part in demolishing a certain situation that had been going on for years, but nothing great has been built to replace what has been demolished.

[Question] Do you, as a deputy premier, receive proofs of friendly feelings?

[Answer] I have frequently been receiving several dozens of letters a day. I have been trying to answer them all myself and that takes a lot of time. In repeated instances, people have written to me for the second time and I know that they have been carefully watching my activity. Someone from Bieszczady wrote: If Premier Jaruzelski or you feel tired, come over here and relax.

[Question] When is your book, "The December Revolution," going to be published?

[Answer] It is already at the final stage of printing and will be published within a week or two. My next book, which was published in installments in ZYCIE LITERACKIE, will follow soon after. There will also be the third one, "From August to December." Actually, it is not a book written by me: out of the 8,000 letters I received in that period I have selected several hundred. That is a capital source of information about the state of minds in Poland.

[Question] To what extent do meetings "in the field" influence your activity in the government?

[Answer] I think that they determine to a great extent what I am doing. They force me, before taking various decisions, to consider how those decisions will be received and interpreted. However, from what I have heard there were quite a few myths, for example, about the reform. The Hungarians have been warning us: Watch your step with that reform. Do not risk creating illusions which may rather strongly affect the state of public consciousness. The Hungarians assert that it takes 10 years to change the consciousness of industrial cadres. Here it is frequently said that the government is indolent, that it is doing nothing and constantly needs a push, and if it were energetic, it would have introduced the reform and within some 18 months things in Poland would improve. In my opinion, that is simply impossible.

[Question] What is your relation to the personification of authority in Poland?

[Answer] I think that the personification of authority is advantageous. It is good when people associate the work of an institution with the person who is at its head. That should be so. In the previous period, anonymity in decisionmaking proved to be pernicious because it provided a wide margin for abuse of power. In my opinion, we have begun a period in which no anonymous decisions can be taken.

WASZCZUK COMMENTS ON 'HORIZONTAL AGREEMENTS'

AU201310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 81 p 2

[PAP report on speech by Jerzy Waszczuk, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 16 May party conference in Lesna, Jelenia Gora Voivodship]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion at the meeting, J. Waszczuk said that the period of unilateral decisionmaking by just a few people on behalf of the entire workers class was over. He discussed the problem of believers in the party and said that there were various views on the subject. The programmatic assumptions for the Ninth PZPR Congress, which stress that the party fosters the idea of scientific materialism and that anyone who recognizes the party's political aims can become a party member, provide an answer to that question, he said. Many party organizations have become more vigorous while searching for their own solutions to the intensifying crisis and that had resulted in so-called horizontal agreements in the case of some organizations. Such agreements are a creative phenomenon in the party, on the one hand, but, on the other hand, they have produced factional trends that help disrupt party unity. There is room for differences in views within the party, but they must not undermine party unity. That is why we must not accept organizations that put forward factional programs. The Ninth PZPR Congress will define the principles of the party's functioning.

FURTHER ON KANIA SPEECH TO ZABRZE MINERS

AU201108 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 81 p 2

[PAP report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 16 May Zabrze meeting with Katowice Voivodship party aktivs of miners--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PZPR FIRST SECRETARY STANISLAW KANIA SPOKE AT THE END OF THE ZABRZE MEETING.

BELOW ARE THE MAIN POINTS OF HIS SPEECH, AS REPORTED BY PAP:

WE ARE CONDUCTING OUR DEBATES AT A SIGNIFICANT TIME. OUR NINTH PARTY CONGRESS WILL BEGIN IN JUST UNDER 60 DAYS. The congress will formulate the party program for the next few years and will outline socialist renewal--that is, the development of socialist democracy and the restoration of the Leninist principles in the practice of the party's functioning. It will map out lines of modernizing the methods of the country's government and of economic management and will produce a plan for extricating the country from its profound political and economic crisis.

THE DISCUSSION AT THIS MEETING OF MINERS--A PASSIONATE, CRITICAL AND TRULY PARTY-LIKE DISCUSSION--IS PROOF THAT THE PARTY'S STRENGTH IS INCREASING, that the position of the activists from the basic party organizations in Katowice Voivodship is increasing among miners and that these activists are increasingly aware that they are the foundation of the entire party's strength.

TODAY THE FATES OF THE COUNTRY AND SOCIALISM ARE IN THE BALANCE. WE MUST OVERCOME OUR DIFFICULTIES AND MASTER OUR CONFLICTS, THE LIKES OF WHICH OUR SOCIALIST COUNTRY HAS NEVER EXPERIENCED. The Sixth Central Committee Plenum outlined the program for socialist renewal and interrupted the most dangerous phase of conflict--the phase of strikes. There can be no retreat from the line of socialist renewal because it is what the party wants and because its will expresses the most profound thoughts and feelings of the workers class and the mining community. By formulating a program for the next few years and producing appraisal, the coming congress will certainly confirm that line.

DURING DISCUSSIONS AT ACCOUNTABILITY AND ELECTION MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE PARTY PEOPLE ARE EXPRESSING GREAT HOPES THAT WE WILL OVERCOME OUR CRISIS; WILL REHABILITATE THE PARTY'S GREAT AUTHORITY AND POSITION WITHIN THE WORKERS CLASS AND WILL LEAD POLAND TO UNDISTURBED SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT. We should bear in mind, however, that discussions go hand in hand with tiredness because our crisis is asserting itself in all spheres and because reflections on what has happened are a heavy burden. We have many grounds to be afraid. The economic situation is not improving. We are unable to provide full answers to the question of how--under the present conditions--we should meet all the social expectations and the pledges made to society, even those that are most obvious.

WILL THE SITUATION IMPROVE? WE MUST DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ENSURE (IF WE TAKE A REALISTIC VIEW OF THE SITUATION) THAT THINGS DO NOT GET WORSE IN THE INITIAL PERIOD. We must do everything possible to ensure that there is more justice than ever before. The party must bear that in mind with regard to all decisions, to evaluating and remunerating people and to enforcing responsibility.

AS REGARDS THE ISSUE OF RESPONSIBILITY, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE WANTS TO GO TO THE CONGRESS WITH AN ANSWER THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH PARTY MEMBERS' EXPECTATIONS. That is why the most recent plenum set up a special commission, which is taking various steps to accelerate the process of squaring accounts with the people who bear most responsibility for plunging the country into crisis.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMMATIC ASSUMPTIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED, PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE BASIS FOR THE PRECONGRESS AND CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE CERTAINLY IMPERFECT. These discussions are expected to produce a realistic and effective program for socialist renewal.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PARTY STATUTES ARE MEANT TO INTRODUCE INTO OUR PARTY'S LIFE THE LENINIST NORMS OF WORK SINCE SUCH NORMS ARE THE SOURCE OF THE PARTY'S STRENGTH, HELPING RELEASE THE PARTY PEOPLE'S ENERGY AND MENTAL POTENTIAL. They are also meant to create the necessary guarantees to protect the country's and party's socialist development against possible tremors. These guarantees are profound party democracy, beginning with party elections. Time limits on terms of office should apply primarily to executive bodies since the routinization of such bodies constitutes a great danger.

CRUCIAL ISSUES INCLUDE THE COLLEGIAL NATURE OF DECISIONS, THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL BY PARTY BRANCHES OVER THE EXECUTIVE BODIES.

That is a question of the competences of the Central Committee first secretary, who should not wield excessive powers because he does not need them. The first secretary needs great power in one sphere above all—in organizing collegial work and in exerting control. He needs no power for decisionmaking and no right to make great decisions. And yet he has had such powers and rights in our history. That was one of the crucial reasons for the crisis. The aforementioned guarantees should provide for devising a more obvious system of decisionmaking in our state.

Our system is very defective. There is an extensive and almost universal recognition of socialism's superiority over capitalism insofar as managing economic phenomena is concerned. The foundation of that is the socialization of the means of production and the opportunity for planning economic processes, provided this is done on the strength of a profound knowledge of the economic laws. If those laws are not understood, known and respected, unprecedented economic disarray may follow. Our country is an example of that, and that is why we must pay attention to the task of creating a system of such mechanisms of decisionmaking that would supply various alternative solutions--not only current results, but also long-term results and interconnections. That is what we did not have and we are still without such a system of decisionmaking. We will do everything possible to make it function [when we have it].

WE MUST DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO STRENGTHEN THE PARTY BRANCHES' POSITION VIS-A-VIS THE EXECUTIVE BODIES. The party must have an apparatus, which is an important element of the resilience of the party's functioning, but it must be developed in such a way as to serve the party branches and the entire party and it must be controlled by those branches.

THE STABILIZATION OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION IS A DIFFICULT SUBJECT. THE GOVERNMENT DRAFTS IN THIS REGARD HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED ENTHUSIASTICALLY. THE SITUATION IS DRAMATIC, AND EVERY FAMILY IS AWARE OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE MARKET, FARMING AND HOUSING CONSTRUCTION. THE BURDEN OF OUR PAYMENT DIFFICULTIES IS GREAT. We must do all we can to increase the country's ability to pay back its debts and most consistently promote the export commitments of the selected branches and sectors of the national economy.

THERE ARE SUFFICIENT REASONS FOR CONCERN ABOUT THE STATE OF PUBLIC ORDER, PUBLIC PEACE AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW. We do not have problems with law-breaking by the organs of public order; there have been marginal incidents that met with a sharp reaction primarily from the leading echelons of the organs of prosecution and the administration of justice, as well as with our party's great responsiveness. This is how it should always be. In Katowice recently 30 young people made an attempt to instigate a brawl. The attempt met with a firm, but discrete reaction on the part of the militia backed by about 60 taxi drivers. All the perpetrators were seized and detained in line with the law. For our part we must do our best to consolidate the positions and prestige of the organs that are the guardians of law and legality, of public order. All those who are eager to paralyze those forces have launched a concerted attack on their positions, since they are an important part of people's rule, of the defense of socialism.

KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN OVERCOMING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS, BECAUSE THE POTENTIAL OF ITS INDUSTRY, PARTICULARLY OF MINING, IS ENORMOUS AND FUNDAMENTAL FOR THE ECONOMY. In their regular work time, the miners work perfectly well and deserve acknowledgement. But it is a fact that coal extraction has declined. We are in danger of not being able to meet even the minimal needs.

THE POWER SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES WILL AFFECT PEOPLE'S DAILY LIVES AND WILL CAUSE A FURTHER DECLINE IN THE NATIONAL INCOMES, AND THEN NO SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WILL BE SOLVABLE. Coal is an important source of foreign currency. In our relations with the socialist countries, we have been exchanging coal for a number of raw materials, and our failure to observe the agreements has resulted in the sharply reduced supplies of raw materials necessary for industry.

THUS THE MINERS HOLD AN IMPORTANT KEY TO OVERCOMING THE CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY. All the evaluations and remarks made by the miners must be carefully heeded to obtain a clue on how to increase coal output. It is necessary to comply with all proposals aimed at facilitating work for miners and also at the necessary increase in coal output.

NO ONE CAN DISPUTE THE RIGHT OF THE MINERS, AS HARD-LABOR PEOPLE, TO A 5-DAY WORK WEEK, BUT COAL MINING WILL NOT BE ABLE TO COPE WITH ITS COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IF IT ONLY OPERATES 5 DAYS A WEEK. That point must be discussed in all mines by people who can see how important the task is, and it is necessary to consider jointly with trade unions--the miners trade union and Solidarity--what systems are to be applied in mining to increase output.

THE POINT IS TO FIND SOLUTIONS ENHANCING AGREEMENT AND NOT TENSIONS AMONG COLLECTIVES. Initiatives must be met half-way and matters must not be postponed. Each Saturday means a further aggravation in the difficulties experienced by our country, and every increase in output brings relief in those difficulties.

A REPORT IS NEEDED ON THE STATE OF MINERS' HEALTH. That report should be used as the point of departure for medical care to protect miners' health rather than to treat them. Mining should also be considered in the long term: What is to be done, what enterprises are to be put into operation and what systems are to be applied to make mining easier, safer and more efficient. There is no job more difficult than that of the miner. There is no job more dangerous than wrestling with nature for coal. Thus the authorities must take care of the high prestige of mining and of the dignity of the miners as a frontranking detachment of the workers class. The best conditions should be provided for developing the coal industry.

ACCOUNT MUST ALSO BE TAKEN OF THE JEOPARDIZED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IN SILESIA AND THE BASIN AND A CLEAR-CUT PROGRAM MUST BE WORKED OUT. We must be fully aware of the situation, and, above all, we must not make it any worse. In recent years, there have been quite a few moves which have made the situation in that sphere even more complicated. The issue of supplies to the region will be examined once again, although no great changes can be expected since there is nothing to distribute.

AT THE END OF HIS SPEECH THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY ONCE AGAIN WENT BACK TO ISSUES CONCERNING PREPARATIONS FOR THE PARTY CONGRESS. THE CONGRESS WILL ELECT THE HIGHEST PARTY AUTHORITIES AND WILL PROVIDE THEM WITH MORAL AUTHORITY BEFITTING THE HISTORIC TASKS NOW CONFRONTING THE PARTY. NO ONE CAN REPLACE THE PARTY IN PERFORMING THAT GREAT MISSION. Stanislaw Kania exhorted the Katowice Voivodship party organization and miners aktivs to make use of the precongress time to invigorate and strengthen the party, to do their best to consolidate the party's prestige and to overcome the difficulties.

CONGRESS GUIDELINES ON STATE, SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

LD201510 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 20 May 81

["Guidelines for 9th PUWP Congress--State and Democracy"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP)--The guidelines for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress devote much attention to matters of state and socialist democracy. The document, now the subject of nation-wide discussion, states among other things:

The reconstruction and strengthening of confidence between the society and the authorities is conditional on the development of socialist democracy. Observance of the principles of socialist democracy and consolidation of the state are two intertwined processes. For a truly strong socialist state is a state whose strength is based on the acceptance of its programme by a majority of the society. The development of socialist democracy depends on a strong state capable of ensuring economic, social and political conditions indispensable for the process of socialist renewal. Only a strong state is capable of guaranteeing equal rights accessible for all. The party is for a speedy and all-round preparation of new legislation commensurate with the interests of the nation and the state, in the spirit of socialist people's rule.

The development of socialist democracy and consolidation of the state are not automatic processes. The need is, on the one hand, constantly to overcome tendencies leading to destabilization of the state and organs of power, and tendencies blocking the development of socialist democracy on the other.

At present, attention must be focused on the following looming dangers and possible deformities:

--Tendencies leading to the slackening of social discipline, domination of selfish interests and high-handed attitudes threatening to plunge the country in chaos by disputing the need to strengthen social discipline.

--Tendencies of an anti-socialist character seeking to deprive democratic institutions of socialist contents, to undermine the party's influence on preserving socialist orientation in the further development of these institutions, and to destabilize the individual links of the political system.

--Distortions of a technocratic-bureaucratic character.

All the above dangers pose a serious threat to the renewal process. To counter these dangers the party must speed up the process of intraparty transformations, escalate its offensive, and rally all party members for the task of liquidating distortions and assuring a socialist character of renewal.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY MASS MEDIA TALKS CONTINUE

LD202218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Another round of talks between the working group of the Council of Ministers Commission for Trade Union Affairs and the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity took place in Warsaw today. The talks dealt with the mass media.

The delegations are led by the press spokesmen of the government and of Solidarity, Jozef Barecki and Janusz Onyszkiewicz, respectively. After a discussion joint minutes were adopted that will form the basis for resolving the topics under deliberation. The next round of talks will be held next week.

RAKOWSKI, SIERADZ VOIVODSHIP TRADE UNIONS MEET

LD210904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] A meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Sejm deputy from a Sieradz constituency, with the Sieradz Voivodship Interfactory Founding Commission of NSZZ Solidarity was held at the voivodship administration office in Sieradz today. The Sieradz Voivoda Tadeusz Barczyk took part in the meeting.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski reported on the negotiations between the government commission and the teams of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity.

Deputy Premier Rakowski also met the presidium of the voivodship coordinating commission of the Autonomous Trade Unions.

WALESA CITES GOVERNMENT AS 'GROWING WEAKER'

LD201255 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 16 May 81 p 8

[Undated Oscar Guerrero interview with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa: "The Government Has Grown Weaker"]

[Text] Warsaw--"Solidarity's relations with the Polish Government have always been criticized--but the criticism has been constructive. The most recent deterioration in the situation has been provoked by the government itself," the trade union's leader Lech Walesa said.

[Question] Are you referring to other influential groups which are outside the government and which are trying to split Solidarity or simply to halt it?

[Answer] For me there is not the slightest doubt that this influence comes from the Kremlin--an extraordinarily strong influence, which holds the government responsible for its weakness, which puts its army on emergency standby and which could allow its soldiers to take charge of law and order in the country.

Solidarity has also been subjected to a violent campaign--we are described as agitators, enemies of the people and are accused of wanting to topple the government.

Solidarity fights alongside the people. We are against the system and such an operation. We want freedom for our country. We want an improvement in the standard of living of the workers. We want a Poland where it is possible to have a good life. Is this the same as wanting revolution?

[Question] I have heard rumors that you had a secret meeting with Gierek a few days before he was replaced by Kania. It would seem that on that occasion you were offered a responsible post if you resigned as Solidarity's leader.

[Answer] They let it be known that I could leave the country with my family. Such offers make me angry, for I will never leave my country. I will never desert my people, whom I want to serve, no matter what the price, for in these difficult times they have more use for me than ever.

[Question] Could the trade union appoint a new leader if you disappear? Is there another person who could take your place?

[Answer] Naturally, if I commit a criminal act. But as long as I am alive, no. I believe I am the only one who can dampen the workers' impatience, the only one they listen to. And you ask why. Simply because I speak their language, since I am a worker myself. In the 21 years when I worked hard I never neglected my work for a minute. I have lived a proper working life and intend to continue to do so. An intellectual or a politician will never be able to speak the workers' language--they would never be able to reassure them. But I can. This is why they have accepted me as their leader and I will continue to be their leader.

[Question] The government and the party accuse you of being anticommunist.

[Answer] I am not an opponent of communism--nor am I an adherent of capitalism. I do not prefer one over the other. What will happen is that there will be a change in the systems--the systems which have repressed us. The moment has come when Poland, which has suffered so many injustices, can regain its freedom.

[Question] What is your opinion, Mr Walesa, of the troop maneuvers which the Warsaw Pact nations are holding in Poland at the moment?

[Answer] They do not worry us; we do not even know how many troops are taking part. No matter what the situation is, I can tell you that our people have become extremely brave. We are in one of the most wonderful moments in Poland's history. And I will repeat it again, that no matter what happens in Poland, Poland is not Czechoslovakia.

[Question] During your visit to Italy you had a private audience with the pope? Did you talk with him about the strikes in your country?

[Answer] Your question amazes me. During my visit to Italy I paid a visit to "our" pope, a pope whom the whole world loves. But my visit was only one of a son visiting his father, and I naturally asked for advice.

[Question] Is it true, Mr Walesa, that the CIA is operating in your trade union and that they give you financial support?

[Answer] All that is pure fiction and lies which certain Western newspapers have spread. The Solidarity trade union is financed by the members' subscriptions. Every Polish worker gives a little grain of sand. This is why we are fighting and will continue to fight. Our actions have already had interesting results--results which would have been unthinkable only a short time ago. In my opinion our government is growing weaker and weaker. There is no one who can halt a starving people, neither tanks, machine guns nor the strongest army. This is why we have made such progress. No one can quench our thirst for justice.

[Question] Your own personal efforts, as well as those of the trade union, have shaken the government as well as the Kremlin. What is the reason for Solidarity's success? Why have you achieved so much?

[Answer] The success is due to the complete cohesion among the workers. They are all filled by the same ideals, and animated by such thoughts our actions must be successful. But as I have already said, no one can stop a starving people. Nor do we oppose the government. What we are demanding is that it should act, but also that it should listen to the workers' demands. We are human beings and we know what we are doing. With every day that passes we achieve a little more.

[Question] You have announced recently that if the government did not accept 80 percent of your demands a general strike would be implemented. Do you not think that such a decision would lead to an extremely sensitive situation both for the trade union and for the government?

[Answer] The situation is very sensitive, even without our demands. What Solidarity wants is a dialogue--but the government does not want to establish one. What we want is a swift solution to our problems, which we could solve ourselves in a peaceful way. Do not forget that Solidarity's only wish is to create a better Poland where freedom rules.

And I would like to repeat again that I feel Solidarity with all the workers of the world.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS EVENTS IN KUZNICA BIALOSTOCKA

LD181046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 18 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU carries a commentary entitled: What Happened in Kuznica Bialostocka? Let us recall that on 2 May this year, Jan Kowalski, member of NSZZ Solidarity, was beaten up by militiamen. On 14 May, a joint session of the voivodship commander and other representatives of MO [Citizens' Militia] and of members of the leadership of the Interfactory Founding Commission [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity was held in Bialystok.

An agreement was signed on the suspension from duty of three functionaries from the (MO) base in Kuznica Bialostocka. The MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity in Bialystok region suspended its strike alert until the MKZ plenary session, which will take place today.

These are the facts and here is a commentary which TRYBUNA LUDU publishes on this subject:

It is a fact that a citizen was beaten up by MO functionaries. All those guilty must receive the punishment they deserve, but the question arises whether the reaction of NSZZ Solidarity of Bialystok region was truly appropriate in this case; whether the ultimatum given to the voivodship commander, at a time when investigation was still in progress and under the immediate threat of strike, was the correct reaction.

Results of the direct talks between representatives of the trade union and the militia confirmed that one should first talk and not make ultimatums and threats. In case of a conflict, one should know how to search for solutions compatible with social interests.

Such a decision was made in Bialystok on the night of 14-15 May. It should be expected that its correctness will be confirmed by the plenary session of MKZ, that the Kuznica conflict will be solved completely--everything in a correct manner, justly, and without any further tensions and emotions. This is called for by social interest, we read in TRYBUNA LUDU.

RURAL TU OFFICIAL OUTLINES UNION ROLE, OBJECTIVES

LD201431 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNY in Polish 12 May 81 p 3

[Katarzyna Stawiska interview with Gabriel Janowski, press officer for Private Farmers' NSZZ Solidarity National Founding Committee: "Protecting the Farmer and Supporting Agriculture"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] The bill concerning private farmers' trade unions adopted by the Sejm on 6 May created a legal basis for the registration of Rural Solidarity. The fact that your union has been registered has aroused great hopes within the community.

It would be absolutely naive to expect that immediately after the registration store shelves would be filled with products and food lines would disappear. Nonetheless, recently adopted decisions can and probably will lead to a considerable increase in food production, since both your trade union's registration and some other legal enactments have confirmed the permanence of private farming in Polish reality.

In your view, will the belief in the peasant's saying "Your home is where your land is" help to stop young people from leaving the countryside? And, furthermore, will it encourage all those who have migrated to the cities, because they could see no future for themselves on the farms inherited from their fathers, to return to their land?

[Answer] Our countryside is populated by old people and partly deserted. Therefore, matters concerning young people are of primary importance. In any case, it is no use even talking about developing Polish agriculture unless some young people go back to rural areas and unless those who can take over family farms decide to remain where they are. There can be no doubt that, as a result of the registration, young farmers will be more eager to bind their future for good to the countryside in general and to their family farms in particular. For they will feel independent and be confident that in the event of any violation of their interests their trade union will defend them.

[Question] We have been talking about a more or less distant future, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to fulfill our daily needs.

[Answer] Increased agricultural production does not depend on the peasants only. To increase food production, it is necessary to ensure--to put it quite plainly--that means of production are available. Unfortunately, only 4 percent of industrial enterprises in Poland work for the agricultural sector, and only 1 percent among them works with the private farmer's needs in mind. As a result of the present difficulties, many of these enterprises are working in low gear. Therefore, the amount of production means needed is not increasing, even though increased agricultural production could, as it were, help to reduce our debts since we would not have to import food.

[Question] It is generally accepted that we are able to feed ourselves. In your opinion, how long will it take us to extricate ourselves from the present food crisis?

[Answer] This is a very difficult question to answer. However, we may cautiously assume that in 3-5 years we will be able to produce all the food we need, and in some 10-15 years we could start exporting food. This will become a real possibility provided that we are able to transform the food production sector into a national industry. And such farsighted policy should govern our activities.

[Question] In your view, what common ground exists between workers' Solidarity and Rural Solidarity?

[Answer] We have developed from the same source. Both workers' Solidarity and our trade union have arisen as a result of our opposition to violations of human dignity, the authorities' arrogance and their disregard of national needs and objectives. However, our trade unions are completely independent of each other, their activities are based on their own rules, and they elect their own leaders. But our most broadly conceived objectives are obviously the same.

[Question] To what problems will the Private Farmers' NSZZ pay most attention in its first weeks of activities?

[Answer] We must bring the process of organization in rural areas to a satisfactory conclusion. After all, our organization is not yet represented in a number of villages and districts [gminy], even though it is badly needed there. The Private Farmers' NSZZ has already some 2.5 million members. Some farmers are awaiting full recognition and legalization of the trade union. We will also engage in normal, planned trade union activities in accordance with our rules--which daily life in rural areas simply calls for.

[Question] What concrete activities have already been undertaken or are soon to be undertaken by your trade union?

[Answer] In order to enable the agricultural sector to operate properly and--this is most important--become really productive, some old and ineffective structures must be changed. I have in mind, among other things, broadly conceived agricultural services since the existing ones are decidely unsatisfactory. Instead of helping agriculture, they simply hinder it. Above all, the rural cooperative movement must be thoroughly reformed. We are putting forward a proposal aimed at a legal settlement of these matters through a law about the cooperative movement, a new bank law and so forth. Obviously, peasants themselves must help to improve the existing structures.

As far as mechanization of agriculture and agricultural services are concerned, for instance, some cooperative enterprises providing services for agriculture are already being set up in many voivodships. They are to be based on cooperative agricultural clubs but will do away with bureaucracy. Farmers themselves are setting up genuine cooperatives with actual peasant participation--conventional cooperatives which will represent their members. This is the way in which we conceive the role of these new forms of cooperatives, which must be reborn in the rural areas. Otherwise, it will be difficult even to talk about resolving the problem of feeding the country. The same applies to the administration, which until now has been an element impeding the peasants' self-dependence and hindering their activities. I refer, in particular, to the absolute power possessed by regional controllers [naczelnicy] reminiscent of feudal lords, albeit under a socialist system. This must be changed.

FIREMEN PLAN NATIONAL 22 MAY PROTEST ACTION

LD202208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 May 81

[Correspondent's report from Bialystok]

[Text] Firemen have declared their readiness to take protest action as from tomorrow. I asked the chairman of the regional protest committee in Bialystok, (Andrzej Lebowski), why the firemen have taken this course.

[Begin Recording] [(Lebowski)] We have introduced this protest campaign because our demands--which were submitted last autumn--pertaining to pay and social matters, and for us the most important issue, supplies of fire fighting equipment, in the majority of instances have not been realized or the dates fixed for their implementation have not been observed.

This protest is binding throughout the country. It has been introduced by the Central Board of our NSZZ trade union as of 14 May when it passed a decision on this issue. The chairman of the Council of Ministers was informed at the same time.

[Question] What form will the protest action take? You are firemen. You have certain duties to the community.

[Answer] We realize we cannot strike like other enterprises, that is, to stop work completely. We are supposed to protect human life and property and we can never ignore that, even in the name of our most urgent interests. Our protest action cannot be made in the form of strikes. However, we will refrain from all activities not related to rescue work, extinguishing fires or combatting natural disasters.

Protest action proper will start on 22 May at 0800 unless positive decisions are made at central level. [end recording]

SZCZECIN FIREMEN TO SUSPEND PROTEST ACTION

LD201342 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] [Dateline not given] Following the proposal of the Interfactory Workers' Committee in Szczecin, the protest action by firemen has been suspended. As far as the rest of the country is concerned, the question of the implementation of all the demands will be taken over by the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity.

NEED TO INCREASE FOOD PRICES SEEN AS SOLUTION

TRYBUNA LUDU: Reform Needed

LD201250 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 20 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP)—TRYBUNA LUDU reasserted the increasingly often voiced opinion that without a radical reform in retail food prices there will never be enough food for the ever more money in the population's pockets.

Certainly, the rise in purchase prices and the "everything for agriculture" re-orientation of national economy, as well as the guarantees for private farmowners that their farms really and forever belong to them, and many other changes in the agricultural policy are factors stimulating agricultural production.

But as long as food in shops is cheaper than the costs of its production all these moves will not suffice to encourage all farmers to stimulate production. The wider the cost-price gulf the more distant is the moment when the 30 per cent of farmers who abandoned production for the market will undertake it, TRYBUNA LUDU said. The vicious circle can be broken only by making food prices adequate to the real costs of its production, the daily concluded.

Food Speculation Condemned

LD201958 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP)--The Polish press has published alarming reports about the unsatisfactory state of the free enterprise market in Poland. The reason for this is directly related to the country's economic difficulties, which are making themselves felt most tangibly in the provision of food products, especially meat and meat products, to the population.

With the interests of the population in mind, the minister of internal trade and services issued instructions 1 month ago permitting private farmers with a proven surplus of cattle and pigs at their disposal to sell them without any price restrictions. It was thought that this would improve the supply of meat to the population and allow farmers to sell their surplus at favorable prices.

But SLOWO POWSZECHNE emphasizes that "within a few weeks of the instructions, schemers and speculators were very active on the meat market." It notes that "instead of a free market we now have a black market." This state of affairs is confirmed by a survey made by reporters from the KURIER POLSKI at several markets at Lodz. They frequently terrorize food suppliers and impose speculative prices on them. "These prices bear no relation to the actual cost of the produce nor to the prices charged by farmers," the newspaper notes.

The weekly POLITYKA notes with alarm that "unprecedented speculation is taking place in the markets. Present practices in the meat trade have confirmed fears that the difference in prices would clear store shelves of supplies." The speculators are exploiting the situation. No sanctions whatsoever will eliminate the speculation "as long as the market remains the only place in a desperate situation where it is possible to obtain the essentials not to be found in the stores," POLITYKA writes.

In condemning the speculation in food products, the Polish mass media are striving to find effective ways to deal with it. One suggestion is made by SLOWO POWSZECHNE: "We demand the speedy imposition of an upper limit on prices. These may be high prices, and calculated accordingly. But they will be set at a level which people can afford."

The public is also joining in the struggle against speculation. Special farmers' commissions have been set up in many voivodships. They are supervising the markets and weeding out speculators who are charging enormous sums for the products sold by peasants. Members of Solidarity in particular are declaring their willingness to take part in the struggle against speculation.

MINISTRY DISCUSSES NEW MEAT-RATIONING MEASURES

LD192000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] A conference was held today at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services during which information was released on the proposals for a new system of meat rationing. But before we discuss them we would like to inform you that it was suggested that the present system operate until the end of July and not, as formerly planned, until the end of June. The extra weeks will be used for better preparation of the new system.

Here are some of the proposals. The idea of a face value [kartka wartosciowa] coupon, or face-value and assortment [wartosciowo asortymentowa] coupon, were not supported. The current deliberations concern an increase in the nominal value of individual sections of the coupons. The [word indistinct] 50 and 100-gram coupon sections did not pass the test, as people are buying larger amounts of meat all at once. It is proposed to (?include) a third group of meat which will include raw bacon, minced meat and sirloin [szponder]. Under discussion is a decrease in the number of norms down to three: for persons in the first category of employment, pregnant women and nursing mothers; for children age 1 to 12, and for other people. This will increase the amount of meat required, but the shortage will be covered by the introduction of a system of submitting coupons for food at holiday centers, canteens and sanatoriums.

It was also reported at the conference that in 11 urban agglomerations, among them in Warsaw, Lodz, Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, Katowice and Krakow, it is now possible to buy meat belonging to the second group in place of poultry. It was also stated that throughout the country 36,214,000 coupons have been issued. It is estimated that about 500,000 coupons were issued contrary to current regulations.

The ministry claims that it has discovered the mechanisms and the sources of leaks and, therefore, there are chances of curbing this phenomenon.

The minister of domestic trade and services also empowered the voivodas to make their independent decisions concerning the possible extension of the validity of coupons for meat and butter.

The unified system for the whole country, in accordance with which the coupons for cereal products can be used by the 10th day of the following month, remains unchanged.

COMMITTEES MEET, DISCUSS REFORMS, ECONOMY

Jaruzelski Holds Reform Meeting

LD201744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] The Commission for Economic Reform, chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, is holding a session in Warsaw today. Two significant documents are on the agenda: working drafts of bills on state enterprises and on the self-management of the workforces state enterprises. The preparation of these drafts was preceded by wide social consultation and discussion. The Sejm's approval of these documents will constitute the realization of an important principle of the political system: the participation of workforces in the management of an enterprise.

Premier Jaruzelski announced that the government will accelerate legislative work so that the drafts may be passed to the Sejm as soon as possible. Consultations will continue until then, and provision will be made for all ensuing conclusions. As a result of discussion the two drafts were deemed (?ready).

Many detailed comments were also made concerning the improvement of the proposed [word indistinct] solutions. The commission will also acquaint itself with the intentions for the reorganization of central administration.

Importance of Coal

LD202004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers economic committee started this afternoon. The committee is discussing the implementation of this year's socioeconomic plan. Particular attention is being paid to raw materials issues, including coal extraction, which constitutes the mainstay of the plan. In other words, the scale of industrial production, and to a great extent that of agricultural production, and the foreign trade balance, all depend on how much coal will be extracted.

It is anticipated that the problems connected with the implementation of this year's tasks and the conclusions to be drawn from this will be presented to the Council of Ministers in the nearest future.

CONSUMER INDUSTRY FACES NEED TO ECONOMIZE ON COAL

LD191510 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May (PAP)--Instead of the 188 million tonnes of coal only some 164-165 million tonnes are likely to be produced this year. As a result, coal supplies to the industry and for exports will be considerably reduced, the domestic consumer will have less coal and all this will adversely influence the size of the national income.

The pace of investments in the mining industry has been seriously slowed down and within the next few years it might become technically impossible to mine the required amounts of coal.

Faced with the need to economize on coal, last February the prime minister appointed a special inter-ministerial team which will prepare a comprehensive programme to rationalize the coal economy.

About 600 modernization projects invisaged will make it possible to save considerable quantities of coal. Emphasis is laid on improving the fuel value of coal, reduce the temperature of building heating, and cut coal losses in railway transport.

About 2 million tonnes coal this year and more than 4 million tonnes in 1982 could be saved after the project is put into operation.

WARSAW REPORTS INDICTMENT OF TWO OFFICIALS

LD202028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] The Zielona Gora Voivodship Court has received an indictment against Eugenjusz P., former under secretary of state in the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases and earlier during the years 1977-1978 the Leszno Voivoda and against Stanislaw R., the Leszno Voivoda since 1978.

Both are charged with profiting from the allocation of automobile coupons. Eugenjusz P. received Z145,000 in this way, including Z79,000 in the form of building work done by workers at the construction of [words indistinct].

Stanislaw R. received in all Z171,000 in bribes, which was partly in the form of building work and plumbing for the construction of a house in Leszno.

The first defendant is also charged with the seizure, together with other persons, of Z99,000 to the detriment of socialized industry enterprises.

SEJM OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CENSORSHIP DRAFT

LD201102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 May 81

[Interview with Sejm Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejka-Sochaki, chairman of Sejm Subcommission for Censorship Matters, on 19 May by parliamentary reporter Stanislaw Skotnicki--recorded]

[Text] Mr Deputy, the matter of censorship and of drawing up a new censorship statute have given rise to much emotion and great impatience among the public. Meanwhile, work on this statute has been going on for a fairly long time. Today a session of the Subcommission for Censorship Matters was held but it did not end with any sort of conclusion.

[Answer] This was the third session of the subcommission after the submission of the government draft to be put forward at the Sejm.

[Question] But, after all, there were two drafts, a government and a social one.

[Answer] Well, they were at a preparatory stage before the government draft was submitted. The concept of government is being used here conventionally insofar as it is the expression and result of various views--to a great extent of social views, of the social group, and also to a large extent of work done by the Ministry of Justice itself.

[Question] In other words honest and authentic consultations took place over this draft.

[Answer] In my opinion this was indeed the case because the stands which appeared to be divergent were subsequently justifiably pointed out as being such. Thus this government draft not only presents its own justifications for which it demands certain solutions but at the same time points to the divergencies which have begun to show. This has given us a good basis to be able to have a discussion straight away on specific topics.

[Question] In that case why is this dragging out?

[Answer] I think that right now, regarding work in the Sejm, things are not dragging on. Sejm work is carried out in an extremely intensive manner. I do not think that such intensive work was done on any of the other drafts.

[Question] I think this must be an extremely difficult draft.

[Answer] This is an extremely difficult problem. This is why we have set ourselves two tasks which it is quite difficult to reconcile. The first task is that quality cannot suffer from speed, but the second task is that urgency cannot be disregarded.

[Question] Will it be possible to (?synchronize) this?

[Answer] That's right. This is why in 2 days' time we want to finalize our stands as a subcommission.

[Question] And then what?

[Answer] Then our stand and any remarks which have been put down specifically on paper will be conveyed to joint commissions, that is, the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Commission for Legislative Work with representatives of the Commission for Culture and Art. These commissions will probably hold a session on 8 June and will adopt their final stand regarding the draft.

[Question] Will the draft then go forward for plenary debating?

[Answer] That's right, and then decisions will be made regarding this draft as a whole.

[Question] Do you think this will take place before the holiday recess?

[Answer] That's right. It is assumed that this will take place either in the second half of June or not later than the beginning of July. Come what may I am deeply convinced--and as far as I know the Sejm Presidium also wants this--that this draft will be submitted to a plenary session of the Sejm before the holidays.

REFORMS IN REPRESSIVE NATURE OF CRIMINAL CODE

LD202058 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 20 May 81

["The New Criminal Code Will Be Less Repressive"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP)--The criminal code which has been operating in Poland for 12 years now is provoking a great deal of criticism. The criticism is provoked especially by its excessively repressive nature, as a result of which prisons are overcrowded. Despite this, the Ministry of Justice reports the number of people being kept in prisons and detention centers has decreased over the last 16 months from 106,000 to 92,000 which is a result of the current softer penal policy.

Efforts to decrease the repressive nature of the criminal code constitute one of the main directions of legislative work in this field which has been going on since last year under the guidance of the deputy minister of justice.

In the work of the group dealing with criminal material law [ugolovnoye materialnoye pravo] particular consideration has been given to limiting cases in the code involving imprisonment as a form of punishment, while at the same time creating possibilities for wider application of so-called punishment without isolation, and in particular, fines as a separate punishment. It has been proposed to lower the minimum sentence of imprisonment from 3 months to 1, as well as abolishing the death sentence in most cases, leaving it purely as a form of punishment for premediated murder and treason.

Another important direction of the work is to ensure ample civil liberties. Together with changes in criminal material law, work is also being carried out in the field of changing the law of criminal procedure, the law of criminal prosecution and military criminal law.

LENINGRAD CPSU OBKOM DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD210854 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] After a week-long visit to the Gdansk coast, the delegation of Leningrad Obkom left for home. The delegation was led by Vasiliy Zakharov, obkom secretary.

During the visit, the Soviet guests met numerous delegations from the coastal work-places and were received by Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the party's voivodship committee, and went sightseeing in the Hel Peninsula. Employees of the Soviet Union's Consulate General in Gdansk, together with Consul General Lev Vakhrameyev, took part in the meetings.

PAP REPORTS RESULTS OF ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBA

LD211045 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 21 May 81

[By PAP Correspondent Ryszard Rymaszewski]

[Text] Havana, 21 May (PAP)--Problems connected with the coordination of 1981-85 economic plans of Poland and Cuba were discussed here by representatives of central planning bodies of the two countries.

Deputy chairman of Poland's Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Stanislaw Dlugosz, was received by Cuban President Chairman of the Council of Ministers Fidel Castro. The two analysed economic cooperation and trade between the two countries and other issues of interest to both sides.

It was agreed that Poland will have received 35,000 tonnes of sugar, that is the whole of the sugar supplies provided for in the 1981 contract, earlier than previously fixed, that is by the end of June this year.

In 1981-1985 Cuba will supply Poland with sugar, citrus fruit and preserves and a variety of foodstuffs [words indistinct] Poland's exports to Cuba will include chiefly building materials, motor vehicles, electronic [word indistinct]and foundry installations.

Sugar and paper-making industries (e.g. the construction in Cuba of a cardboard factory) are to be the main fields of the Polish-Cuban economic cooperation between 1981 and 1985.

BRIEFS

VICE MINISTER'S DISMISSAL--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has dismissed Wlodzimierz Cymbala from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 May 81 p 2 AU]

BOOK ON WALESA--Wydawnictwo Morskie Publishing House has initiated preparations for the publication of a book on Lech Walesa as soon as possible. It will be a collective work containing his biography, excerpts from his speeches and documents, and also other peoples views on Walesa. The book is to appear in October in 100,000 editions. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 May 81 LD]

PEMEX DIRECTOR'S VISIT CONTINUES; OFFICIAL MEETINGS

Received by Trofin

AU201217 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 May (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, May 19, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of mines, oil and geology, received Jorge Diaz Serrano, chairman, director-general of the state Mexican company "Petroleos Mexicanos--Pemex", now on a visit to Romania.

Possibilities and concrete ways were analysed of mutually advantageous cooperation between Romanian specialized organizations and the state company Pemex in the field of oil and gas tapping and drilling.

The same day, the guest had an interview with Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry, when questions relating to cooperation in the field of petrochemistry between relevant units in the two countries were approached.

Meeting With Burtica

AU201854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 May (AGERPRES)--On May 20, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Jorge Diaz Serrano, chairman, director-general of the Mexican state company "Petroleos Mexicanos--Pemex", when they examined some aspects of the Romanian-Mexican collaboration. It was considered that broad possibilities existed of further developing and diversifying the economic exchanges and relations between the two countries, interest being shown in the broadening of commercial exchanges and expansion of economic cooperation, on mutually advantageous bases, between partners and firms in Romania and Mexico.

The same day, the Mexican guest had other interviews with Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Ion Constantinescu, deputy minister of machine-building industry.

Received by Verdet

AU201945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 May (AGERPRES)--On May 20, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received Jorge Diaz Serrano, chairman, director-general of the Mexican state company "Petroleos Mexicano--Pemex", now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, questions were examined relating to the economic cooperation between Romania and Mexico, and it was considered that favorable premises existed for expanding cooperative relations in domains of mutual interest. In this context, possibilities and concrete ways were analyzed of promoting the Romanian-Mexican cooperation in the field of oil tapping and drilling, as well as in the petrochemical industry.

The interview occasioned an exhcnage of friendly messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jose Lopez Portillo.

COSMONAUT PRUNARIU'S STATEMENT, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU201907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (AGERPRES)--Dumitru Prunariu, the first Romanian cosmonaut, aboard the "Salyut 6-Soyuz T-4-Soyuz 40" orbiting complex since May 15, conveyed a message while flying over Romania's territory which reads inter alia: Here in the outer space, I wish to convey our party and state leadership, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, president of Romania, personally, a message of warm gratitude for the high honor I was given to be the first Romanian cosmonaut.

I also wish to express my feelings of warm patriotism, of deep love for our Communist Party, of which I am a member, of high esteem for you all, my dear fellow citizens.

Cosmonaut Dumitru Prunariu said that looking at Romania's relief that can be glimpsed from that height he felt proud knowing that in Romania--independent and sovereign country--a new-type society, free of exploitation, a just and equal society for all citizens, a society in which man lives free and is master of its destiny was being built.

In these moments--the young cosmonaut further said--I think of our forefathers who have lived and developed in the so beautiful space of mountains, waters and plains called Romania, I think of the people's fighting past, of the glorious battles of our wonderful Communist Party along 60 years of activity for the benefit and happiness of all the working people, I experience a feeling of happiness at the thought that, holding a front-ranking place among the other states of the world, Romania is appreciated everywhere and praised for her policy of peace, collaboration and understanding with all the peoples.

Prunariu expressed confidence in the future of his nation and homeland, a future ensured by the wise policy of the RCP, by the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu at head of the country and party.

I dedicate the success of this space mission to my country and my people--the Romanian cosmonaut said concluding his message.

Rich Activity Aboard the Orbiting Complex

The Wednesday, May 20 program designed for the joint Romanian-Soviet space mission included a wide range of activities carried out by the four cosmonauts aboard the "Salyut 6-Soyuz T-4-Soyuz 40" orbiting complex. They covered scientific experiments, visual observations, filming and photography of various parts of the globe, handling and check of the systems and apparatus aboard.

Earth-like conditions are being maintained in the living quarters of the orbiting complex--the same gaseous composition, the same atmospheric pressure which provide the necessary conditions for normal vital activities.

On Wednesday, Prunariu and his Soviet crewmates continued the "collar", "information", "capillary", "astro-2", "minidose", "reo" and "investigation" experiments. Moreover, the apparatus with a help of which the "nanobalance" experiment was conducted--an apparatus produced by Romanian scientists and experts from the Institute of Isotopic and Molecular Technology of Cluj-Napoca and which had been functioning for 3 days--was disassembled. The data obtained are to be processed in collaboration with Soviet experts. The aforesaid experiment is considered as highly interesting and original given the fact that such an apparatus was for the first time mounted aboard a spaceship to be tested in conditions of imponderability.

The cooperation between Romanian and Soviet experts and scientists on various planes allowed of the inclusion in the flight program of the joint Romanian-Soviet space mission of interesting researches and experiments. The data obtained on the occasion are to be studied, analysed and compared with data supplied by testings and experiments conducted on the earth right after the Prunariu-Popov crew lands.

According to latest information furnished to the ground control centre in the capital city of the Soviet Union cosmonauts Prunariu, Popov, Kovalenok and Savinykh feel fine and the activity aboard the "Salyut 6-Soyuz T-4-Soyuz 40" orbiting complex is normal.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR JAPAN, DPRK, PRC VISITS

LD201436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, left here today for official visits to Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. With their foreign ministers and other leaders, Yugoslavia's foreign minister will discuss the further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation and interchange opinions on international political and economic circumstances and on acute problems burdening the present-day world.

The forthcoming exchange of opinions with the hosts of Federal Secretary Vrhovec will be devoted, above all, to considering possible ways for improving the world's political and economic situation, for settling the existing crises and conflicts and for building a new and more equitable order in the world, it is expected here.

Yugoslavia and the all the three countries to be visited by the federal secretary for foreign affairs share the opinion that at the present international moment it is necessary to take urgent and concrete actions at the United Nations and other international forums for an as early as possible settlement of major problems facing the world community.

On the occasion of Vrhovec's forthcoming visits, it was pointed out with satisfaction in Belgrade that Yugoslavia's bilateral relations with the DPRK, the PRC and Japan were on a steady upward trend and that their dynamic and all-round development was based on strict respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. At the same time, the official Yugoslav circles welcomed the readiness of the Pyongyang, Beijing and Tokyo governments to enrich their cooperation with Yugoslavia in all fields of common interest, in economics first of all.

Yugoslavia's trade with these Asian countries has relatively been rather modest, and it has incurred a considerable deficit with Japan that amounted to nearly 136 million dollars last year. With the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, its trade is mostly well-balanced, but its structure has been limited to a small number of products.

Yugoslavia business economists see prospects for enriching the content of economic relations with all the three countries, above all in developing higher forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial coproduction and investment cooperation, joint investments and joint appearances on third markets.

Stopover in Moscow

LD201940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made a short stopover in Moscow today en route to his official visit to Japan. Josip Vrhovec was met at the airport by Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present was Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in the Soviet Union, and his aides. Viktor Maltsev gave a dinner tonight in honor of Josip Vrhovec and his delegation. During the dinner, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Yogoslav-Soviet relations were appraised in positive terms and attention was drawn to the possibilities for and mutual interest in their further promotion. Views were also exchanged on a number of topical international questions.

GHANAIAN PRESIDENT LIMANN CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Agricultural Areas

LD201258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 May (TANJUG)--Ghana President Dr Hilla Limann today visited Novi Sad, capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, where he discussed possibilities for Yugoslav-Ghana cooperation in agriculture.

President Limann toured the 48th international agricultural fair of Novi Sad, showing particular interest in the Yugoslav experience in agricultural production.

A group of experts informed Dr Limann about possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in farming prospects in Ghana.

On the way back from Novi Sad, Ghana President Limann stopped off at the "Beograd" agri-industrial complex outside Belgrade. He toured with particular interest a number of farms, one of the largest in Europe and the world. During the talk between Dr Limann and representatives of the agri-industrial complex, mutual interest was expressed in further expanding and promoting cooperation.

The present state and prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries were also discussed by Yugoslav federal government member Radoje Kontic and Ghana Finance Minister and Ghana-Yugoslavia mixed committee co-chairman George Benneh.

During the talk, possibilities were noted to exist for expanding cooperation, especially in agriculture, industry, forestry and transport.

Meets With Djuranovic

LD201800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG)--In their talks today, Ghanaian President Dr Hilla Limann and Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic noted mutual readiness for promoting and developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two non-aligned countries both on the bilateral level and within the framework of the Non-aligned Movement.

President Limann and Premier Djuranovic particularly discussed the possibilities for promoting economic cooperation, possibilities which, under mutual assessment, really exist.

Emphasis was placed on the conviction that in the present complex conditions in the world particularly in the sphere of economic relations, development of mutual cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries--which include Yugoslavia and Ghana--represents a concrete contribution to the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order along the line of implementing decisions from the meetings of non-aligned and developing countries.

KRAIGHER MESSAGE TO UN MEETING ON SOUTH AFRICA

LD201356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)--"In the interest of the noble goals written down in the UN Charter", Yugoslavia urges "comprehensive sanctions" against the racist regime of South Africa.

It is stressed in the message sent by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher on behalf of the Presidency, to the international conference on sanctions against South Africa. The conference, organized at the initiative of the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity, opens tomorrow in Paris.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia message states the conviction that the conference decisions and programme of methods will impart a further and strong impulse to the international community's struggle against the darkest forces of racism and colonialism and contribute to strengthening the world's solidarity with the just struggle in southern Africa for the final liberation from the brutal racist regime. The message recalls that Yugoslavia has been demanding the urgent and immediate solution of the problem of apartheid in southern Africa and the problem of Namibia. It also states that South Africa continues grossly to violate numerous U.N. decisions and to jeopardize international peace and security.

SARAJEVO TV ATTACKS 'STALINIST' SYSTEM IN ALBANIA

AU181224 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 81 p 11

[Text] Sarajevo, 17 May (TANJUG)--Sarajevo television has broadcast a commentary under the title "What Albania Has To Offer," which lays bare the reasons for Albania's crude interference in the internal affairs of our country. Albania has revealed its full participation in organizing and directing the hostile counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, the commentary says among other things. Tirana has spoken out before the world public and, inciting Albanian nationalism and irredentism, it has openly expressed its aspirations toward parts of our territory, offering us a number of prescriptions of what to do and how to behave. For more than 30 years Yugoslavia, Comrade Tito, our achievements in internal development and the tremendous international prestige of our country have been the target of crazy and rabid attacks from Tirana, because Enver Hoxha and those who think like him dislike self-management and nonalignment as being the greatest dangers to their oppressive Stalinist system. Out of their shell of dogmatism and despotism, Albania's leaders preach not only to us but also to others how Marxism-Leninism should be applied in practice. They bandy about recommendations about how to solve the national problem, how to ensure rapid economic development and how to realize the power of the workers class, all under the Albanian practice of the Stalinist model.

What, in fact, does Albania have to offer? Fenced off from the outside world, Albania in its self-imposed isolation remains outside the current of international relations, but its highest leaders, with their bureaucratic-dogmatic exclusiveness and ideological pretentiousness, adopt toward everybody a posture of adviser and judge, offering and imposing the prescriptions and solutions which they have imposed on their own people.

Attacking Yugoslavia and its leadership, the sanctimonious curates and paternalists in Tirana, in their shallow calculations, do not present, for instance, a single fact about the vigorous socioeconomic transformation of Kosovo, the Sarajevo radio-television commentary stresses.

BORBA SCORES AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT ON KOSOVO

AU201540 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 81 p 4

[The "World This Week" column, commentary by Vlado Teslic: "The Spring Warmup"]

[Excerpt] During the past week, the world has devoted much of its attention, among other things, to our country in connection with the anniversary of President Tito's death.

The reputation and prestige of Tito's Yugoslavia and the conviction that independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia, unwaveringly continuing to follow Tito's road, is one of the key factors of peace, stability and cooperation in Europe and further afield influenced that attention.

The appraisal that our president is missed both by Yugoslavia and the world has been repeated in numerous evocations of Tito's personality and statesmanship, "in the first year after Tito."

What attracts our attention in this connection is the effort to continue to regard Yugoslavia also today within the widest framework of the struggle for freedom, independence and comprehensive cooperation based on equality and the struggle against all forms of domination, interference and pressures, something that formed the basis of all Tito's strategic plans and actions.

We are happy that we have retained numerous friends and those who respect our road. As always, our most numerous and sincere friends are those in the Nonaligned Movement. However, there are also many others, as has been clearly pointed out among other things on the pages of a majority of newspapers in recent days.

Naturally, the Kosovo events have raised some old "dilemmas" among certain circles, dilemmas not as much about our orientation as about our ability to overcome the known difficulties and to resist the known troubles of international life. But in this connection there were not many who overlooked our openness, dignity and self-confidence as well as our complete political preparedness to defend and further develop our revolutionary road. Thus, in view of all that, it is all the more inevitable to ask what motivates certain foreign journalists to impose on their own public not really their own doubts about Yugoslavia's internal stability but provocative bloc calculations about our country, calculations that are at times marked by a characteristic racial and political contempt toward the Balkans (and socialism).

For instance, in the newspaper SALZBURGER NACHRICHTEN and on Vienna radio, Gustav Chalupa, permanent correspondent in Belgrade, not only distorts the occurrences and difficulties in Kosovo, and not only denies all our achievements and successes, but also openly insults Tito and all of us among whom, allegedly, "no one dares to admit that the present crisis in the post-Tito era cannot be cured with Tito's prescriptions."

Chalupa assumes the role of an advocate of the counterrevolutionaires in Kosovo and advocates their "seventh republic." At the same time he expresses concern "over the deterioration of relations with Albania and a weakening of relations with the Soviet Union." Is that the political confusion of a correspondent wandering in the Balkans and his failure to find his bearings, or is that the calculated anti-Yugoslav provocation of those who are troubled by a stable, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia because of its determination to continue to follow Tito's road?

SKOPJE TRIAL ENDS; DEFENDANTS RECEIVE JAIL TERMS

Proceedings End

LD201454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Skopje, 20 May (TANJUG)--Following the hearing of witnesses, the closing words of the district public prosecutor and the defense of the accused, the trial of five accused of the criminal act of association for the purpose of hostile activity, which has been going on for 3 days in the Skopje District Court, ended today. Witnesses described to the court how the organizers of this hostile group of irredentists and nationalists involved them in the organization called the "National Party of Labor" and how some of them even took an oath of loyalty, discipline and conspiracy.

The witnesses also admitted that they were recruited and that the leaders of the irredentist and nationalistic organization referred to spoke about the subjugated position of the Albanians in Kosovo and said they were not in equality with the other nations and nationalities.

At the end of the proceedings, representatives of the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Skopje stated that on the basis of remarks by the accused, the material presented and the witnesses, all the points of the indictment had been upheld. It was shown that from June 1979 to February this year, in Tetovo, Gostivar and villages nearby, the members of this hostile group were involved in hostile activity aimed at threatening the territorial integrity of the SFRY, breaking up brotherhood and unity and violating the equality of the nations and nationalities and the constitutional system of Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the organization the "National Party of Labor," which the accused formed, District Public Prosecutor Jovan Trpenovski said the organization had grown up on its own but that it represents a movement with the same ideology as that of the organizers of the disturbances in Kosovo and of like-minded people in the hostile campaign which is now being carried out in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Strict sentences were demanded for the accused. Vanko Pavlovski, deputy district public prosecutor, said the indictment had expanded with the proof which had been presented during the trial and on the basis of the admission by Saban Limani, who was accused on three counts, about links with the security service of Albania and the members of the hostile group. Limani later, during the hearing, made his own admission about this cooperation.

In their final addresses, the first and second accused, Rahim Neziri and Zaim Beciri, did not repent their hostile acts, while the remaining three--Saban Limani, Esad Abduraman and Daim Sabani--pleaded for the court to give them a mild sentence, for they will never again become involved in hostile activity. Sentence will be pronounced this afternoon.

Sentences Pronounced

LD201632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Skopje, 20 May (TANJUG)--The five-member bench of the district court in Skopje, presided over by Judge Evgenij Popacev, this afternoon passed sentence on the five defendants who stood trial for the past 3 days in Skopje accused of the criminal act of associating for the purpose of hostile activity.

The first defendant, Rahim Neziri, a builder from the village of Sipkovica near Tetovo, was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment. The second defendant, Zaim Beciri, a teacher and also from Sipkovica, was sentenced to 13 years' and 6 months' imprisonment. The third and fourth defendants, Saban Limani, a tinsmith from the village of Selce near Tetovo, and Esad Abduraman, a worker from the same village, were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment each. The fifth defendant, Daim Sabani, a private builder from the village of Lisec, also near Tetovo, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment.

On the basis of the indictment, the interrogation of the defendants, the evidence given by witnesses and material produced in evidence, the court found the defendants guilty of hostile activity, of endangering the territorial integrity of the SFRY, of destroying brotherhood and unity and of undermining the eguality of Yugoslav nations and nationalities and the constitutional order of our state. The court also found that the members of this hostile group had set up an illegal organization called "the National Party of Labor" for the purpose of representing the largest possible number of people of Albanian nationality in order to achieve the separation of parts of the SFRY populated by members of this nationality.

These parts, which consisted of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, part of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, according to the established platform of this organization, were to be joined to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The activity of the members of this hostile group took place in the period from June 1979 to February of this year in the area of Tetovo, Gostivar and the neighboring villages. The accused held a large number of meetings where assignments were allocated. Discussions were also held on the forms and methods of activity, on spreading of the illegal organization and on securing the necessary material resources.

The court ruled that the time spent under investigation should count as part of the punishment.

More on Trial

LD201804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Skopje, 20 May (TANJUG)--The 3-day trial of five defendants accused of the criminal act of associating for the purpose of committing hostile activity, which has just ended in the district court in Skopje, found this group of irredentists and nationalists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality in western Macedonia guilty as charged. Their admissions, the facts presented during the proceedings and by the indictment, the evidence of witnesses and other proof clearly showed that the members of this hostile group plotted to attack the territorial integrity of our country, to destroy brotherhood and unity and to undermine the quality of nations and nationalities and the constitutional order of Yugoslavia.

The admissions made by the defendants, especially by three of them, proved that the activity of the hostile, illegal "National Party of Labor" organization was based on the platform of irredentism and nationalism of organized internal and external enemies.

It was proved without question that it was a revolutionary attack on the constitutional order of our country, and an attempt to destroy brotherhood and unity and socialist self-management. The hostile actions by the members of this group were designed to create a hotbed of crisis in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, especially in the west.

There are indications that this counterrevolutionary attack was carefully organized from a center in another country, which, judging by the evidence, was in Albania, in Tirana, masked by false "Marxist-Leninist" phraseology and based on nationalism and irredentism.

The confession by Rahim Neziri, the first of the accused, who lived in Albania for 9 years and who then returned to our country, and the facts given by Saban Limani, the third of the accused, on "tourist" trips to Albania, clearly show what kind of anti-Yugoslav activity was and is being pursued by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, that is, hostile, as is also shown by other facts at the trial in Skopje. Relatively young and ignorant people of Albanian nationality in Macedonia were recruited, on orders from abroad, to undermine friendship between the Yugoslav and Albanian peoples. The roots of the so-called "National Party of Labor" organization, according to the accused, are to be found in the invitations to visit Albania where these recruits would unite with groups of Albanians who would then carry out hostile activity in Yugoslavia. This was established at the trial. The Albanian representatives in our country readily granted visas for so-called "tourist" trips by our citizens of Albanian nationality, though it is known that it is very difficult or impossible to be given the right to stay in that almost hermetically sealed country.

Nationalism and irredentism, subversive propaganda and activity from Albania did not find fertile soil in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The political platform of the so-called "National Party of Labor" organization remained on paper because despite trying hard to recruit members, it failed to gain mass support. It was accepted only by a few people who were under the mistaken impression that there were over 500 members because the organization's "membership" list started with number 502 to make the number look as high as possible.

The 3-day trial in Skopje, the confessions by the accused and the surveillance and capture of the members of this hostile group testify to the vigilance of the security service in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Citizens and all the structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection also made a valuable contribution. With their activity, the guardians of public order and of the gains of our national liberation struggle and the revolution passed another test. The failure of this isolated little group is convincing proof that counterrevolutionary actions run counter to the common interests of all our nations and nationalities.

ZAGREB COURT SENTENCES STUDENT TO PRISON

LD201304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Zagreb, 20 May (TANJUG)--The Council of the Zagreb District Court, following the main public discussion, today sentenced 20-year-old student Dobroslav Paraga to 3 years' imprisonment for criminal acts against the bases of the social self-management social system and security of the SFRY and for his participation in hostile activity and hostile propaganda.

In the course of the 5-day trial it was shown that Paraga, through Boris Luksic, linked up in Cologne with Stjepan Bilandzic, a representative of the Ustasha terrorist organizations, and maintained regular contact with him for the purpose of carrying out hostile activity until the time when he was detained, that is, on 21 November 1980.

At the same time, the accused also received from Bilandzic a large quantity of hostile propaganda material printed by various Ustasha terrorist organizations, and he illegally imported this into the country in order to distribute it.

As was explained, the prison sentence of 3 years is relatively mild, for the subject is a minor. The accused's sentence will include the time which he has spent in detention since 21 November 1980. The Council of the Zagreb District Court adopted a decison to continue the detention of Dobroslav Paraga.

LCY PRESIDENCY VIEWS KOSOVO CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS

LD201811 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG)--Last year 2,539 citizens complained to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which is by 15 per cent [word indistinct].

The complaints, 02 per cent of which anonymous, mostly relate to social problems, and less to personal difficulties of citizens, it was announced today at the session of the commission of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. [Word indistinct] employment and allocation of flats most frequently lead citizens to lodge complaints with party organs.

Since the beginning of nationalist disorders in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, the Central Committee received about 100 requests in which energetic suppression of counter-revolutionary activities is demanded.

In many complaints authorities are criticized for not informing on time the public on the events in Kosovo.

Complaints sent from Kosovo also point to discrimination against the non-Albanian population in the province regarding employment, the use of the mother tongue and [word indistinct] courts. [Word indistinct] commission have taken the stand that all problems should be solved primarily in environments where they arose.

In Yugoslavia citizens have the possibility of sending complaints, in addition to regular courts, also to self-management institutions where they work and live, as well as to (?political) organizations.

Political institutions, in addition to party organs, the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Trade Union Federation also receive the largest number of complaints.

KRAIGHER, HODZA MEET WITH JUDICIAL OFFICIALS

LD201130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, together with Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency, received in the Palace of the Federation today the president of the SFRY Constitutional Court and the presidents of the constitutional courts of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

Nikola Sekulic, president of the SFRY Constitutional Court, expounded the main motives and goals of the conference of constitutional courts which is now being held in Belgrade regarding the realization of constitutionality and egality in the sphere of expanded reproduction and satisfaction of joint and general social needs.

Those attending the conference will analyze in particular manifestations of a serious variance between practice on the one hand and the principles and regulations of the SFRY Constitution, the law on associated labor and other systemic laws on the other hand.

It was pointed out in the discussion, in which the presidents of all the constitutional courts took part, that constitutional courts are increasingly receiving initiatives for assessments of constitutionality and legality initiated by the working people in connection with violations of their independent rights to dispose of income.

This relates above all to the adoption of certain self-managing and other joint acts, particularly in regard to investments, taxation policy and contributions. It was also underlined that there are legal regulations and other joint acts which give insufficient attention to self-managing initiatives and activities of workers in basic organizations of associated labor.

During the discussion, mention was made of the efforts of constitutional courts to ensure full respect for constitutionality and legality in society in general.

Particular emphasis was placed on the need for all institutions of our socio-political system to operate effectively and in a coordinated fashion, each within the framework of its own constitutional competence and responsibility.

With this aim it is essential to establish those points where political action combines with court action to eliminate all areas where constitutional laws are not respected consistently.

LC GROUP CONDEMNS PUBLICATION OF 'HOSTILE' BOOK

LD201050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)--At a meeting held today the program council of the Prosveta publishing work organization condemned the appearance of the book "Woolly Times" [Vuenea Vremena] by Gojko Djog with its hostile contents and demanded a full accountability from all those who took part in the publishing of this book. Accountability was also demanded from those who by the nature of their work were supposed to take part but did not do so. A similar conclusion from yesterday's meeting of the program council of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor was read at the meeting. Attention was drawn to the fact that in spite of the book's hostile content, all responsible people cannot--as it was stated--automatically be classed as enemies, but only those who are proven to have made a deliberate and conscious contribution toward its publication.

This was the first open meeting in the Prosveta publishing work organization since the case became known because of the book's appearance outside usual procedures in publishing houses (?and) bookshops, described as "a controversial book in which the crudest insult is poured upon all that we respect, the values and most esteemed symbols of our society." The meeting gave journalists an opportunity for a more authentic review of the events.

Branislav Petrovic, editor of the Prosveta edition, Savremena Poezija and the reviewer of the book under criticism confirmed the report by Svetlana Velmar-Jankovic, a reviewer, that she and a third reviewer, Milan Komnenic, read only the first and, at that, a different version of this book last autumn when they proposed it for publication. Petrovic alleges that he wrote a review on the first version of the collection, after which he returned the manuscript to the author for the latter to make small, as it was believed, stylistic, amendments--a practice which is often used and which Petrovic had done in a number of other cases. The author returned the manuscript a month later and in reply to the editor, the author said that he had made no alterations at all. There was no mention of the omission of a cycle of love poetry and the insertion of controversial poems. The book went to publication and the editor, "believing the poet's word" as he put it, did not even look at it.

Petrovic also said that from a desire to comply with [words indistinct] of authors of new collections of poems, he gave permission for copies to be taken from the printers to a number of Belgrade bookshops contrary to the normal procedure so that the collections could appear in bookshop displays as soon as possible. By the way, Petrovic has been a Prosveta editor on a permanent basis since 1 April this year; previously he had done the job on an honorary basis.

Between 30 April and the time that the book was withdrawn, 27 copies of "Woolly Times" were (?sold). The book arrived from the printers at the warehouse on 11 May and arrived on the desk of Petar [word indistinct], the chief editor, and of Jordan Zivkovic, director of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor, on 12 May. Immediately afterward an order was issued for sales to be stopped, and investigations were begun to establish how the publication of a book with an altered or hostile content came about. Commissions were formed by the basic organization and the workers council of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor, which was reported to the public. In the meantime, the opinion of the committee of self-managing workers' control of the Prosveta publishing work organization was announced which stated that the book was judged to be a hostile one and which noted that the book's appearance coincided with the anniversary of the death of Comrade Tito and with the well-known action of hostile forces in our country. The suspension was demanded of all those responsible, from the chief and responsible editor and director of the basic organization of associated labor right down to the proofreader.

The workers' council of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor then dissociated itself from the statement made by the committee of self-managing workers' control, contending that this statement expressed "unconfirmed assessments regarding deliberate hostile activity within the basic organization of associated labor," without conducting the appropriate proceedings to prove the matter.

At today's meeting of the program council a series of examples were presented of weaknesses in the work of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor, in the cadre situation, in relations between personnel and between editors which have been noted and which had previously also been pointed out by this council. The council members said that it had been a mistake for the program council not to insist on them being cleared up earlier and more energetically.

The two commissions formed within the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor completed work today on establishing the true course of events regarding the publication of Gojko Djog's hostile, controversial verses. Their findings, and also a proposal for measures dealing with those responsible for this incident, will be announced tomorrow at the meeting of the basic organization of the League of Communists of the Izdavacka Delatnost basic organization of associated labor, and the day after tomorrow at a session of the workers' council.

Editor Disciplined

LD211044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG)--Indolence, irresponsibility, lack of vigilance and poor organization are the causes which made it possible for the publishing work organization Prosveta to publish "Woolly Times" by Gojko Djogo, a book with hostile contents. This conclusion can be drawn from the discussion so far held at today's meeting of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the publishing activity branch of Prosveta. The meeting is still in progress and the only item on the agenda is the report from a commission and the establishment of the collective and individual responsibility for this grave and crude publishing mistake.

On the basis of the report from a special commission, it was decided at the session of the workers' council of the same basic organization of associated labor that Editor Branislav Petrovic had made a series of successive publishing mistakes and was consequently being sent to other work and other work tasks. It was also decided that the commission's complete report would be passed on to the disciplinary commission for further action. A special commission was also set up with the tasks of destroying all the copies of "Woolly Times."

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM SESSION DISCUSSES TASKS

LD202224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 20 May (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee held a session today, chaired by Veli Deva. The meeting discussed the proposed action program for the Kosovo League of Communists until the 13th Kosovo League of Communists Conference. The proposed program was explained by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Presidium.

The action program for the Kosovo League of Communists is expected to be adopted at the 23 May Provincial Committee session.

Proceeding from the appraisals and attitudes of party organs and forums of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia in connection with the hostile events in Kosovo, the action program--according to an announcement on today's session--defines the immediate tasks of the League of Communists and other subjective forces in the province.

KOSOVO SOCIALIST YOUTH PRESIDIUM REVIEWS TASKS

AU201928 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 81 p 3

[S.H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 8 May--At its session today, which was presided over by Sanije Hiseni, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Kosovo discussed the past activities and future tasks of the federation in implementing the resolution on the province's socioeconomic development for this year, a report on the preparations for the Ibar-Lepenac-81 federal youth labor action, and the assignment of the Kosovo youth labor brigades to the federal youth labor actions. Boza Jovanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, participated in the discussion on the assignment of the youth labor brigades.

One of the primary tasks stipulated by the resolution for this year is to achieve the planned rate of production and the planned levels of labor productivity and income. Therefore, it is the task of the young people to strive in the basic organizations of associated labor, in agriculture, in villages and in other communities for a successful implementation and fulfillment of the adopted plans.

Within associated labor there are no more important tasks for the Federation of Socialist Youth than increasing labor productivity, developing self-managing socialist relations, and stabilizing economic trends. What is required are a maximum responsibility of the Federation of Socialist Youth, a mass participation in the traditional actions and especially in the "young worker-self-manager" action, and the collection of secondary raw materials.

Although during the recent events in Kosovo the enemy succeeded in winning over a section of the younger generation, an enormous majority of the youth succeeded, with their matchless preparedness and jointly with other progressive forces headed by the League of Communists, not only in thwarting the enemy and his goals but also in fulfilling their daily tasks and even overfulfilling the plans in many basic organizations of associated labor, it was reported at the session.

The youth organizations must also strive to ensure correct implementation of the policy of granting secondary school and student credits and scholarships. As was pointed out, it is especially necessary to reexamine the cases of a number of schoolchildren and students using credits or scholarships from several different sources. It is further necessary to determine whether, among the participants in the hostile demonstrations, there were also some of those who are benefitting from this form of social assistance.

In our specific actions we must free ourselves as much as possible from the forum method of work, it was emphasized at the session.

It was concluded on the basis of today's discussion that concrete programs of work and activity should be prepared by all communal and basic organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth. This year the Kosovo young people will participate in 34 federal youth labor actions with 41 youth brigades including a total of 2,300 young men and women and, on the other hand, 24 brigades including a total of 1,200 young men and women from all parts of the country will participate in the Ibar-Lepenac-81 youth labor action.

KOSOVO POLITICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONTINUE

LC Members Expelled

AU201947 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Although all classes in the Pristina higher schools and faculties ended yesterday, the basic organizations of the League of Communists at these schools continue their very lively political activities. Thus, as has been learned in the Presidium of the action conference of the League of Communists of the philosophical faculty, the first stage of the ideological differentiation for over 500 members of the League of Communists has been completed at the faculty. However, the implementation of the action program will continue throughout the summer. The communists are firmly determined to remove from their ranks all who participated in and or in any way supported the hostile demonstrations. All the nine basic organizations of the League of Communists of that faculty have openly discussed various forms of hostile activities. They unmasked all those who acted from positions of Albanian nationalism or who generally violated the norms of party behavior. The need for implementing, without delay, the conclusions and views of the recent sessions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee has been emphasized at all meetings of communists.

So far five students have been expelled from the League of Communists at the philosophical faculty, and the appropriate basic organizations in local communities have been requested to expel a certain number of students or to investigate their activities during the recent events. It has been decided to expel from the faculty all participants, organizers or instigators of the hostile demonstrations, and investigation proceedings against two lecturers are now in progress.

Lively activities are also continuing in the communal organizations of the League of Communists of Kosovo. In Urosevac, nearly 300 participants in the demonstrations have been identified so far, 35 persons have been punished for their offenses and several scores of schoolchildren and workers have been expelled from schools and suspended from their work, respectively.

In working collectives and schools in the Vucitrn commune and in Djakovica, a certain number of workers have been suspended from work and several members have been expelled from the League of Communists, because it has been established that they participated in the hostile demonstrations.

More on 'Differentiation'

AU202054 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 20 May 81

[Summary] "The ideological differentiation in our province is increasingly assuming the character of continuity. At its enlarged session today, which was attended by Bajram Selimi, member of the Kosovo Presidency, the Lipljan communal committee of the League of Communists discussed the political and security situation in the commune. As was pointed out at the session, in the commune so far three members of the League of Communists have been punished by expulsion from the league because of their opportunist and liberalist behavior, and seven schoolchildren have been expelled from the secondary school education center because of their participation in the demonstrations."

In the Urosevac commune, "40 members have been expelled from the League of Communists, and 19 workers and 19 schoolchildren have been expelled from the secondary school education center. Two workers of the Jugopetrol work organization and nine workers of the [name indistinct] timber and woodworking combine have been dismissed from work. The secretary of a basic organization of the League of Communists has been expelled from the League of Communists in the same timber and woodworking combine.

"The ideological differentiation is increasingly gaining in intensity in the Djakovica commune. Despite the fact that only an attempt at organized demonstrations was made in the commune, those members of the League of Communists who, during the escalation of the Albanian nationalism in Kosovo, behaved opportunistically or liberalistically, or in any way instigated national hatred, are being called to account for their actions. Thus two professors have been suspended from work at the secondary school education center, and it has been proposed to expel five schoolchildren from the center.

"Today it was decided in the Vucitrn factory of paints and varnishes to expel four workers from the work organization because of their participation in the hostile demonstrations and their nationalist excesses. Three workers were conditionally suspended for 1 year, and one worker was transferred to a different work position.

"In Kosovska Kemenica, five persons have been punished for offenses because of their participation in the hostile disturbances."

The first stage of the ideological differentiation has been completed at the Pristina philosophical faculty. "Bajram Husuni, Serit Narodnodaja, Czavid Halitaj and Ali Daici have been expelled from the faculty. Ali Daici is suspected of being one of the organizers of the demonstrations."

Miners Called 'Opportunistic'

AU210705 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Tonight two meetings of the basic organizations of the League of Communists were held at Dobro Selo mine of the Obilici Kosovo combine. However, at the meeting the communists were too opportunistic to make any specific contributions to ideological differentiation. Our journalist Branka Namerska attended the meetings and she reports on them:

Today two meetings of the basic organizations of the League of Communists were held at the Dobro Selo strip mine, a work organization of the Kosovo Elektroprivreda organization. It was anticipated that the ideological-political differentiation of the League of Communists would be initiated and that it would be openly, clearly and loudly stated who had participated in the recent hostile demonstrations in Pristina and why. As we have learned from Gali Prenici, president of the action conference of the League of Communists, about 40 workers of the coal mine participated in the 2 April demonstrations. However, judging by what was heard at today's meetings, the task will not be in the least easy or simple.

As a matter of fact, today in these communities the communists were not prepared to speak openly and specifically. At the meeting of the basic organization of workshift B, 6 of the 30 members present participated in the discussion. They were Hazim Haziri, Dzemal Rasisa, Salih Grasesi, Fazil Huseni, Zivko Apostolovski and Hasan Makoli. They were all unanimous on condemning the demonstrators and in stating that those members of the collective harmed the reputation of that otherwise model work organization, which has been achieving enviable production results for a number of years now and is one of the best organized of the Kosovo Elektroprivreda organization.

They were also unanimous in their appraisal that they, as communists, had not been sufficiently vigilant and energetic in preventing workers from participating in the demonstrations. We also heard that production continues normally at the mine these days, that the production plans continue to be fulfilled, and even overfulfilled, and that a greater vigilance and involvement, primarily of the communists, is needed to restore the shaken confidence of the honest working people and to clear the spoiled image. However, no one named names of those who [few words indistinct]. The meeting ended with the conclusion that if it is subsequently proved that anyone from this basic organization of the League of Communists in any way participated in the demonstrations, he will be removed from the ranks the League of Communists.

At the other meeting, the communists of the first permanent shift held a 4-hour discussion during which a great deal was heard about the history of the recent events, and in which many condemnations and characterizations of the events were made. Then the meeting concluded with the statement that today they were not ready to initiate their ideological-political differentiation. The Secretariat of the organization was charged with the task of preparing specific proposals and to guide and direct the discussion on that basis at the next meeting, which is scheduled to be held after tomorrow.

We are quite certain that this behavior of the members of the League of Communists in Dobro Selo is not in order and is not in the spirit of the action that is being carried out in our province to overcome the present situation. We would be more inclined to say that it is a special kind of opportunism and the communists of this collective will have to find strength to overcome it if they wish to continue to follow Tito's road.

KOSOVO BROADCASTERS TO COMBAT HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

AU210900 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] A meeting of representatives from Pristina, Gjilian, Prizren, Djakovica and Ferizaj Radio stations in connection with the activity of the Kosovo broadcasting system in implementing the positions of the League of Communists of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia was held in Ferizaj. The meeting stressed the important role and great responsibility of the decisions in unmasking hostile and counterrevolutionary activities and in combating the anti-Yugoslav propaganda that has been carried out recently through various channels and, particularly, through numerous broadcasts by Albanian radio stations.

The meeting stressed particularly the need for more consistent implementation of the ideo-aesthetic criteria of Kosovo radio station musical programs, whereas the information programs should respect the principles of timely and objective information.

ARMY PAPER REVIEWS KOSOVO TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

AU201721 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2180 23 Apr 81 p 10

[M. Mihajlovic article: "Territorial Defense Units of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo: Increasingly Stronger Defense"]

[Text] In 1980 several tens of thousands of officers and other personnel subject to military call-up attended training exercises within the Kosovo territorial defense system. The basic forms of training were the same as in the preceding years: exercises lasting several days and 1-day training sessions on special days. What is most significant in this connection is the fact that the training assumed the form of mass training to a far greater extent than previously. The military conscripts pass through some form of training every year, and consequently the preparedness has now reached a level that is higher than ever before.

At the recent consultative conferences on training at the provincial territorial defense staff, it was assessed that the preparedness of the territorial defense units and staffs, resulting from their training, is now higher by fully nine percent than previously, something that even despite the relative nature of the evaluation attests to great progress and prospects for an accelerated defense training of units and staffs.

The main emphasis continues to be on training officers and command staffs because it has been assessed over a number of consecutive years now that the total training and preparedness of units mainly depend on that form of training. The officers holding command posts are most frequently trained at courses held at the school centers of the Yugoslav People's Army, or at courses organized and held by the provincial territorial defense staff.

At present, the province's territorial defense units do not have their own training school center, but it is believed that this problem will be solved in the foreseeable future.

It must be noted that participation in the courses is not what the provincial staff wants it to be. A shortage of the necessary material resources for this activity represents an obstacle in this respect, but many communal staffs show a desire to provide the necessary resources to ensure a quicker advancement of the training and preparedness of officers.

At present, the existing shortages of resources are mainly compensated for by the individual work of officers to improve their professional military knowledge and skills. Most of the territorial defense staffs are regular subscribers to the professional military literature and periodicals, and all Army halls in the province have made it possible for officers of the territorial defense units to borrow professional technical books or to study them individually in the rooms of the garrison military libraries.

That study is not left to the free choice of individuals, because the commands and staffs adhere to the principle, adopted at a conference a few years ago, that an officer should not come to a training session without any studies and notes, and should not be able to conduct a training session if he has not prepared the necessary notes beforehand.

The training of the territorial defense commands and staffs shows visible progress. That particularly applies to a few individual staffs and commands which have scored the highest marks in the "We Select the Best Territorial Defense Unit or Staff" competitions. The Orahovac territorial defense staff and the Emin Duraku territorial defense unit are at the top of the list of those staffs and units.

The Orahovac staff has been proclaimed as the best in the province because its work has received the evaluation level of 4.40 and its combat units have also received a high evaluation level, that is, 4.10. Last winter, the main national defense inspectorate assessed the Emin Duraku territorial defense unit of the Kacanik and Urosevac communes as very good, and the unit was awarded the plaque of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in reward for its excellently conducted mobilization and tactical exercises.

How has all that been achieved? The most frequently used forms of training are group actions and training sessions, commanders' travels and command and staff war exercises. In this connection special attention is devoted to teamwork within the staffs and commands because it is believed that most officers are well trained for their basic duties and that therefore the first goal of training now must be ensure interchangeability.

The training of commands and staffs is perceptibly better (even as much as by half an evaluation mark) than in the preceding year. But the consultative conference critically assessed that some of the staffs were not sufficiently demanding in evaluating their results, because the subsequent tests and command and staff exercises yielded lower successes. This fact points out yet another aspect of evaluations: An evaluation is valid only if it is confirmed in practice.

Training in the local communities and organizations of associated labor, as well as the training of certain specialized territorial defense units in Kosovo, will have to be intensified in the future because it has been concluded that great potential exists in this respect.

The territorial defense system of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is advancing by great steps, and consequently the training and preparedness of units, commands and staffs are improving from year to year. All that contributes to a stronger defense of the province, which is achieving important results in all fields.

CROAT LC SESSION DISCUSSES LEADERSHIP, KOSOVO

LD202220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Zagreb, 20 May (TANJUG)--At its 15th session today, the Croat League of Communists Central Committee endorsed the report on the work of its Presidium in the period from last September to April this year and adopted a decision introducing a 1-year term of office for the president and 2-year term of office for the secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee.

The Committee decided that Milka Planinc should continue as president and Milutin Baltic as secretary of the Central Committee until the Ninth Congress of the Croat League of Communists.

Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee, gave a verbal explanation of the extensive report on the work of the Presidium, whose activity, he said, was devoted to the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the 8th Congress of the Croat League of Communists. The report paid particular attention to the development and building of self-managing socioeconomic relations through the further development of self-management and the activity of the delegate system. It also considered problems connected with the preparation of the League of Communists and other socialist forces for implementing the tasks facing them in this connection. Questions related to economic development and stabilization were also addressed.

Baltic went on to say that in the past period much attention was paid to the problem of social self-protection and the activity of various antisocialist forces. After Comrade Tito's death, Baltic said, there was a more pronounced activity of the hostile forces, especially abroad, whose actions are aimed against our country in an attempt to revive and intensify hostile activities in it.

This is the framework, in Baltic's view, within which one should also view the revival of these forces and the direct action and counterrevolution by the irredentist forces in Kosovo, which have been condemned by all our people, who expressed their full support for and solidarity with the efforts being made both in Kosovo and the rest of our community by the League of Communists and the socialist forces to put an end to this counterrevolutionary activity as soon as possible.

The secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee went on to stress a number of questions which are, as he put it, vital both for the appraisal of the present situation and for our further activity.

In this part of his explanation of the report, Baltic stressed the introduction of the complete mechanism of basic organizations and work communities, a mechanism which has already began to function. He also stressed the delegate system, through which a start has been made, on the basis of the Constitution, with activities which would ensure the greater efficiency of the entire social development. Problems manifesting themselves in this connection were related to the failure to comprehend these major social and class political functions of the delegate system. In this connection Baltic stated that the activity of the organized forces, above all the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and other organizations, is not yet sufficiently oriented toward the realization of their own functions within the self-managing and delegate system. In his view, the League of Communists and the organized socialist forces must make a greater effort to shift the center of social and political action to the basic organizations of associated labor and the delegate system.

Baltic concluded this part of his speech by noting that particular attention will have to be paid in the next period to the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility in all the leading organs and organizations.

Efforts so far made indicate the existence of a positive trend toward consolidating the collective role and responsibility of individual organs.

Baltic went on to emphasize a number of critical questions which are in evidence today in a manner which, he said, is unacceptable. For instance, our system is criticized by advocating the centrally planned distribution of accumulation. There is a revival of discussions about the free market and so forth, without the acceptance of the association of labor and of the attitudes adopted in this connection at the 10th Congress of the LCY. There are also questions of further democratization of our society and various demands which would lead to political pluralism. There are demands to start a debate on this in various journals and within society itself. In this connection Baltic stressed that we are in favor of debate, but only the kind of debate which would lead to further progress in the implementation of the Constitution and the law on associated labor and in the building of our system; otherwise, it would lead to a change in the policy of building self-managing social relations and would only give rise to the kind of crises which we have already had to some extent in our society.

The development and democratization of our society are possible only through the development of self-management and the delegate system.

As for the hostile activity during the past period, Baltic said that the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium discussed this, and that political measures have also been taken. In connection with the events in Kosovo, Baltic stressed, it is necessary that here we should also more thoroughly examine in all environments the problems which manifest themselves and any negative tendencies which could facilitate the activities of certain hostile forces. In this connection, Baltic went on to point out a number of the most characteristic hostile activities. First, there is nationalist activity, which is an extension of the activities of the emigration and which is also strongly encouraged by various intelligence centers abroad, which would like to revive such forces inside our country and present them as a significant force which opposes our social and socialist development.

Attempts are being made to create organizations in the country, to create positions from which it would be possible at a given moment to act in a more significant manner. Such activity is not always noticed in good time and the same goes for the measures taken in individual environments. This is linked with clear efforts by terrorist emigres to transfer themselves to our country in order to carry out their criminal intentions.

The second group, Baltic said, includes certain forces which under various leftwing slogans try to negate the socialist character of our society and to create certain difficulties. In contrast to the group around the former magazine PRAXIS, there is a group of their younger followers which is acting from clearly hostile positions. They invented the slogan by which the characteristic of our society is capitalism with a Stalinist superstructure, (?created) by the Third International, and all this under the party leadership. Baltic emphasized that this is a clear and most topical counterrevolutionary slogan which is being launched at certain faculties and whose aim is to demoralize the young generation and create in it scope for hostile activity. They are building their platform on the basis of certain difficulties of our society, but not with the intention of solving them. This is a real mixture of various hidden Cominformist, anarchic and bourgeois-leftwing elements who do not accept our socialist self-managing platform. In the main they do not participate in the building of our society but are standing aside. This group is also trying to set up its own organizations. In Baltic's view, these things are not sufficiently noted in certain environments and there is insufficient concrete struggle to expose them.

According to Baltic, in the past period we faced certain hostile activity attempted by some sections of the clergy within certain religious communities.

Some of their cadres were clearly active in this respect, especially within the framework of the Roman Catholic Church. Thus attempts have been made to denounce society for the policy of atheism. In this connection Baltic especially emphasized that this is a most glaring untruth. Our society set itself the elimination of class relations and inequality on this basis as its main task; whether to profess a particular religion is a private matter for every citizen.

Apart from this, another clearly nationalist and antisocialist activity is appearing and trying to take cover with the church and gain certain support. In Baltic's view, this does not only concern some simple opposition but also concerns links with political emigres and support for these political emigres, including their most aggressive terrorist section. "I do not know whether it is necessary after the attack on the pope to explain these links in connection with terrorist activities, which are also blessed and supported by some of their prominent people," Baltic said.

The secretary of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee then noted that the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo is roundly denounced by all our working people, here in the socialist region of Croatia and throughout our socialist community. There exists a certain dissonance as regards this mood of the masses which comes, Baltic emphasized, from these very hostile forces which see in the Kosovo events also a certain possibility for their own activity and linking with those forces in order to create broader scope for their hostile activity. The links between these nationalist and emigre forces with Ballist and irredentist forces abroad are well known.

Continuing, Baltic pointed out one thing which he thinks we should bear in mind. He said: "The problems created in Kosovo will be somewhat long-term, not only because of the situation in Kosovo and the long-term solution of its problems but also because of the consequences which have appeared and which may also be deeper for the entire country. Nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo itself are developing, causing and encouraging other types of nationalism. We see this also among ourselves. Should this nationalism succeed in stirring up other types of nationalism, especially Serbian nationalism, this would not only create difficulties for the League of Communists of Kosovo and the communists in Serbia in checking this attack, but would also stimulate the revival and linking of nationalist activity throughout Yugoslavia. This is in fact the deeper idea of the strategists of counterrevolution in Kosovo, in other words that we return to the seesaw of various types of nationalism which would assume a more prominent place in influencing political trends in our country.

This is in fact the key question of this policy of destabilization of Yugoslavia which we must take into account. This means that the battle against any nationalism and especially nationalism among ourselves--Croatian and Serbian and other nationalism in other republics--constitutes a key question of our political action which we must take into account. We must not allow the creation of distrust toward the Albanian people or the development of attitudes or tendencies which would create difficulties for overcoming the problems in Kosovo more rapidly.

Baltic then noted that in the past period we spent a lot of time studying the situation in our country, assessing the situation, studying various hostile activities, activating our forces, and carrying out political mobilization and other mobilization against hostile activity. He considers that in this connection it is especially necessary to correctly assess the situation in individual environments, especially where this hostile activity is more pronounced. Here we would have to take into account the way in which we assess the situation and the political ability--especially of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in individual environments--to adopt the initiatives and demands of the masses for the solution in individual problems, as well as to quickly note and expose the hostile activity when it appears. The level of our self-protection in the political and organizational sense, how it is organized and able to react politically to certain phenomena very quickly, is also important.

Referring then to the role of the press, Baltic emphasized that we need a much more active role of the press than at present.

Baltic then spoke about the problems of youth. He said that today certain forces have a clear tendency to create positions for themselves among the young, especially among schoolchildren and high school students. This is especially noticeable in Kosovo. There, too, there are individuals who are trying to exploit certain problems, such as the more effective involvement of youth in society, in order to create and build a basis for diverting youth from our social development. We must point out, Baltic considers, that we must continue what we have started to do with the reform of education, but that the workers in factories, too, must be included in this process. The workers must care for the development of production as well as for their children, for their involvement in life. This cannot be the concern of someone outside associated labor because he cannot ensure the effective involvement of youth. Youth organizations, too, must participate in this.

Baltic emphasized that these forces are making strong attacks and want to create positions for themselves from which they could influence youth. We shall therefore have to bear in mind who is educating our youth and the kind of knowledge of these educators. We must state, Baltic assessed, that there are difficulties with some of those who should be educating youth because they are not adequately prepared for these tasks. And this is still more uncertain and unfavorable in view of what is happening at some faculties which are training these cadres. In Baltic's opinion, this is one of those big questions which our society and community will no longer be able to pass over. There can no longer be any coexistence here--the basic tone to education of teaching cadres cannot be given by various nationalist and leftwing elements while the communists and some other teachers are standing aside and do not oppose this. This should also be a serious preoccupation of the organizations of the League of Communists at individual faculties.

Concluding his verbal explanation, the secretary of the Central Committee said that in the forthcoming period the activity of the Presidium concerning these questions will have to be still more meaningful. The same will apply to the entire action of the League of Communists led by the Central Committee. Constant critical examination will be especially necessary as regards the efficacy of our entire action in connection with the implementation of stances and conclusions and the daily implementation of set policy in all environments.

Dr Ivo Perisin and Marko Boric took part in the discussion on this point on the agenda. Perisin advocated using a simpler, clearer and more understandable language when we wish to explain what we want. Boric emphasized among other things that whenever we pay attention to the work with youth there is no problem with the young generation.

In continuation, the Central Committee adopted without discussion the draft social agreement on cadre policy in Croatia and unanimously elected Milka Planinc and Andjelko Jukic as its delegates to the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE

AU191743 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 May 81

[Summary] At today's joint session of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly, Radoje Stefanovic, vice president of the Republican Executive Council, reported on implementing the policy of socioeconomic development this year. He especially stressed that in the coming months no efforts should be spared to prevent any price increases beyond the agreed limits. Dusan Mitic and Momcilo Boskovic report on the session:

Pointing out that the positive results of the economic stabilization policy as well as certain negative trends have been carried over to the current year from last year, Radoje Stefanovic said, among other things:

[Begin recording] In the first months of the current year, the slowdown of the total of economic activities continued as a result of the balance of payments and foreign exchanges restrictions, an inappropriate economic structure, objectively and subjectively restricted possibilities for a quicker coordination between production and consumption, the incomplete character of solutions pertaining to the system, the one-sided nature of the earlier and current restrictive measures and other causes. The slowdown was more pronounded than anticipated by the resolution and other pertinent documents." In the first 4 months, Serbia without the autonomous provinces increased its industrial production by 2.3 percent as compared with the same period last year. In the same 4 months, Serbia's exports increased by 24 percent and its imports by about 5 percent, but on the basis of real values its exports increased by about 13 percent and its imports decreased by about 7 percent as compared with the first 4 months in 1980. In the January-April period retail prices increased by 48 percent as compared with the same period last year. In the first quarter, total personal incomes increased by 37 percent but real incomes actually decreased by 8 to 9 percent as compared with the first quarter in 1980. Total general and common spending funds increased by 21 percent, but on the basis of their real value they were reduced by over 20 percent. Total investment payments increased by 15 percent, but the real investment payments were reduced by at least 10 percent. [end recording]

The Assembly unanimously adopted the draft plan for consolidating agricultural landholdings for the 1981-85 period. It was reported at the session that up to now the agricultural land consolidation program has been carried out on over 100,000 hectares of arable land. According to the draft plan, another 222,000 hectares of landholdings will be consolidated to make them suitable for modern agricultural production. The purchases of arable land by the social sector of agriculture, which now has only 114,000 hectares or 6.6 percent of the total arable land in Serbia, will be further promoted. As a result of a shortage of funds and unfavorable credit conditions, in the preceding 5-year period the social sector purchased only 6,000 hectares of arable land. The most favorable conditions for land purchases exist in Posavina, Podunavlje and the Timok region.

The Assembly also discussed the provisions of the republican 1981-85 social plan for promoting the development of the republic's underdeveloped communes and regions. As was pointed out in the introductory report by Istvan Berdal, member of the Executive Council, and during the discussion, of the 11 most underdeveloped communes in Serbia 6 are located in border regions. The Assembly concluded that all the 48 communes that had the status of underdeveloped communes in the preceding 5-year period would retain that status in in the 1981-85 period.